# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. [NUMBER 3,213.


## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy, until Saturday next, the 14th Instant for the Supply of the undermentioned Teak Plank.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabinet Teak Plank of 3 Borels thickness | 20,000 | GUZ. |
| Do..Do..3½ DoDo | 15,000 | 80,000. |
| First and second Sorts | | |
| Do..Do..4½..Do | 45,000 | |

The Tenders must specify the price per Hundred Guz of the Plank deliverable at the waterside, in the Dock Bason. The Plank to be well seasoned free from defect, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Dock yard officers. The whole to be delivered in the Marine yard by the 30th of September next or in default thereof Ten per cent to be deducted from the price agreed upon, and the Tenders are required specifically to state that the parties are willing to be subject to these conditions.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

*By Order of the*
*Superintendent of the Indian Navy,*
R. COGAN,
*Assist, Supt. I. N.*

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ઈંનડીઆન• નેવીનાં • ઑપરઈંનટે નડેનટની• આપીશગ્રો•તારીખ• ૧૪ મી• ગાલતા•મહીનાની•આવતા સંનવારનાં•દીન ઑર્ડરો•રેડલ•કરેલાં• શાગવાની• પાટી આં•પોંરેંચાડવા•બાબેનાં• ઓરેાર• કીમે લાં•પરપોજલો• લેસે*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| કલીગ્રેટી• શાગવાની• પાટી આં 3 બોરેલ•જાડાં• ગાજ• | ૨૦૦૦૦ | |
| રેવાજ•પાટીઆં• ૩૫ બોરેલ•જ ડાં•પેરમે•નથી•બીજાંપેક્ષાંનાં•ગાજ | ૧૫૦૦૦ | |
| રેવાજ•પાટીઆં• ૪૫ બોરે લ•જાડાં•ગાજ• | ૪૫૦૦૦ | |
| જુમલે•ગાજ• | ૮૦૦૬૦ | |

પરપોજલોગ્રો• ૧૦૦ ગાજ• પાટીઆં ની•કીમત•લખીજાગ્રવવી•અને•ગોદીની•પાં ઇની•જગોઆગાલ•પોંરેંચાડવાં*અને•ફિા ટીઆં•પાકાં•નથા•વગાર•ગ્બિનાં•રેાકે* અને ઇને•કબુલ•કરવાં•અથવા•બાનેલ•પાડવાં ને•ગોદીનાં• આગલદારો•કરસે*અને•કિાલ લાં•તારીખ• ૩૦ મી•આવતા•શપતઅખબર મહીનાનીકે•વાંધાગ્રા• બાનાંગ્રો•આપવા*જો કદાપી•તેટલાંગ્રો•નહીંઆપસેતેા•જેબાવ•કરાવે ઓરસેતેગ્રોથી•શેકડે• ૧૦ ટકા•કાપી•લે સે•અને•પરપોજલોગ્રો•કરાવીને•જગાવલું જોઇગ્રિજે•અબ્બોલી•ઉપર•રાજીછે*

કરેક•પરપોજલ•૨૬• કરવાનુ•કબુ• કારગા•બતલાવતેનકી*

ઇનડીઆંન•નેવીનાં•ગ્રુપર ઇનટેનડેનટનાં•કુકમલી* આર•કાગાંન*

ઇનડીઆંન•નેવીનો•આકીસ્ટેનટ• ગ્રુપરઇનડેનટ*

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खाली लीहिल्या प्रमाचे सागवानि फळी पाहिजेत तिं पुरी पाडण्या बदल करार नामे देणारा ते इंडोयान नेविचे मुख्य साहेब याचा आफिसांत या महिन्याची तारिख २४ पुढील शनिवारपर्यंत घेतिल

२०००० गज कलीकोठी फगासो वान ची त्राडी आगुळ ३

१५००० कोता की अवल व दुयम ३॥

४५००० कोता कोता ४॥

८०००० गज

या करार नाश्चत दरसेकडा गजाची की मत लीहावी आणि ति फळीं गोदीत पो ह्याचा नाजुसपोहच ति यावी फळी चां गली जुन विन खोड असावी आणि ति फळीं गोदीत मेची आहेत याचा प्रसं तिची असावि आणि ति अवधी पुढील महीना सपटेंबरची तारिख ३० स गेादित पुरते करुन यावी न दील्हीस जेा याड ठरला असेल त्यातुन दर सदेहे १० प्र माणे वजा होतिल आणि या करारनाम्या त समजोहावे कीं आम्ही या करारास माणे राजी आहेा ना पसंत करार ना मे होतिल त्याचे कारण काय ते कधी कळविणार नाही इडोयान नेविचा मुख्य साहेबाचा आहे वरुन हे लीहीले आहे

१ र. कोमान साहेब इडोयान नेवि चे मुख्य साहेबाचे मदत निंविश्र सही

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## Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 11th day of March 1829, made in a certain cause depending in the said court, wherein HURGOVUNDASS TULSEYDASS and others are Complainants, and HURRADASS TULSEYDASS and others are Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE Testator in the pleadings in the said cause mentioned, are on before the first day of January 1831 to come in by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esq. the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts, and claim their respective legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
*Complainant's Solicitor*

BOMBAY,
*21st July*, 1830.

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જાહેર•ખબર*

કરગાવંનદાશ• તુલશીદાશ• તથા•બીજા ઓ•પરીગ્રાદ•કરનારા• તથા• કરીદાશ• તુલશીદાશ•તથા•બીજાગ્રો• જવાબ•દેનારા•ફિ ર્યે નાં• કજીગ્રાની• ફોરટની•ડીક્રરી•કીરુ ગ્બિદીની•જુદીકેટરની•શ્રીપરામ•ફોરટમાં•તા રીખ• ૧૧ મી•મારચ•શને• ૧૮૨૯ અંગરે જને•દીને•થઇછે*—કરવે• જેદોઇ•લોકેા•તુ લશીદાશ•ગોપાલદાસે•વીલ•કીગ્રેલુછે•ને•ફિ ઉપર•કરેલા•કજીગ્રામાં•બિુ•નામછે•તેનાં•ગ્રાં ગનારાગ્રો•તથા•બરા•વારશદારો•ઐકિ• તેમ ણી•પોતેગ્રગાર•પોતાનાં•વકીલો•તા૦ ૧ લી જાનીવારી•શને• ૧૮૩૧ અંગરેજીને•દીને•ગ્રા ગાર•તેનીગ્રાગાઉ•આકિ•શ્રીપરીગ્ર•ફોરટનો•ગ્રા શનર•તીલીગ્રગ્ર•ઐનવીક્ર• ઈશકુરને•નાંકાં ઠે કાણે•શ્રી• મુંગ્રબ્બઇગ્રાં•ફોરટકોટ• આગલ•ગ્રા તીને•પોતાનુ•લેણે•તથા•વારશાનાં•દાવાગ્રો ખત્ર•કરે•—કિીમાથી•મુકસેતેા• બાગબ્બા•ફિ ડીક્રરીનાં• નપ્રાવી•દુર• રેકેાર્ડ*

તારીખ• ૨૧ મી•જુલાઈ•—૧૮૩૦

ઐય—ઈ—શાઉથહાઉસ• બરીસાટી•કરનારાગ્રોનેા•વકીલ*

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## Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THE attendance of the Creditors of the late firm of Bhicajee Merjee & Co. is requested this day Wednesday, the 11th Instant presisely at 12 o'Clock at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE the managing Trustee of the said late firm, to inspect the Sale which will take place on this day of the remaining outstanding Debts which are now uncollected due to the said late firm.

*Bombay, 11th August*, 1830.

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## FOR SALE,

THE Schooner Kate, of 84 Tons, built in 1826, coppered and copper fastened throughout, and well found with stores. Apply to LECKIE & CO.

*Bombay, 11th August*, 1830.

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THIS DAY
*Wednesday 11th August,*
## FRITH
## *Bomanjee and Co.*
WILL SELL
AT THEIR ROOMS.
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION.*

AN INVOICE of Saddlery, consisting of hunting and Military Saddles, Harness, Saddle clothes snaffle and Watering Bridles, Dark Blue woolen cloth Black Kerseymere, a few casks of Beer, Book cases, and a variety, of other furniture, Honey, Books, plaister Busts, lead Pencils Ladies shoes, Buggy, Hunting, Riding and Dog Whips, curry Combs and Brushes dish Covers, &c. &c.

AT NOON.

Several Horses, a Poney, and a Buggy Horse with Harness Complete.

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On MONDAY next the 16th Inst.
## FRITH
## *Bomanjee and Co.*
WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
THE VALUABLE
## Household Furniture &c.
OF THE HON'BLE
SIR J. P. GRANT, KNT]
AT THE RETREAT
*Together with a Patent Grand*
## *PIANO FORTE,*
BY STODARD,

A FIRST rate instrument, and a pair of well matched carriage Horses. Catalogues will speedily be published, and the property on view from Friday next.

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## *FOR SALE*
A COMPLETE
SODA WATER MACHINE.

WITH Materials and empty Bottles, —the Machine is capable of making Forty dozen per day, and may be inspected at any time on application to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

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Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,
*Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.*

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

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## For Sale,
*AT THE*
WAREHOUSES,
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following Wines, &c. lately imported viz. Cockburn and Co's.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Pale and Brown Sherry. at per doz | Rs. 24 |
| Ditto Ditto. Pale and dark Cogniac Brandy | 15 |
| Old Port | 30 |
| Whiskey | 20 |
| Geneva | 12 |
| Constantia in pints | 17 |

*Bombay, 11th August*, 1830.

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## NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that our business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of REMINGTON and CO.

REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.
31st JULY, 1830.

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## *Neelgherry Hills.*

TO be sold, or let Furnished, Clives House, situated at Kotergherry, at an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of the Sea, and fit for the accommodation of a large family.

Further information may be obtained at the office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

*Bombay, 11th August* 1830.

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## *NOTICE,*

WITHIN the last month— four handsome PLATED CURRY DISHES with COVERS & HANDLES, have been stolen, "They are engraved with the motto," "*Gang Forward*" and crest of a "*Moor's Head.*" It is requested that any person offering them for sale or having them in his possession may be apprehended, and on application to MESSRS. WOOLER & CO. by the person leading to the offenders conviction, a suitable reward will be given if required.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1830.

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*THE FORTY EIGHTH.*
## MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

FOR Rs. 5,55,000.

IN THREE CLASSES.

SCHEME

*FIRST CLASS.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | | 20,000 | |
| 1 | do. | of | 10,000 | |
| 1 | do. | of | 6,000 | |
| 5 | do. | | 1000 | 5,000 |
| 1 2 | do. | of | 500 | 6,000 |
| 30 | do. | of | 200 | 6,000 |
| 50 | do. | of | 100 | 5,000 |
| 400 | do. | of | 30 | 12,000 |
| 500 | | | | 70,000 |

*SECOND CLASS.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | | 30,000 | |
| 1 | do. | of | 15,000 | |
| 1 | do. | of | 10,000 | |
| 2 | do. | of | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 4 | do. | of | 1,000 | 4000 |
| 21 | do. | of | 500 | 10,500 |
| 30 | do. | of | 200 | 6,000 |
| 40 | do. | of | 100 | 14,000 |
| 400 | do. | of | 50 | 20,000 |
| | | | | 1,09,500 |

*THIRD CLASS*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | | 100 000 | |
| 1 | do. | do | 30,000 | |
| 1 | do. | do | 10,000 | |
| 2 | do. | do | 5000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | do. | do | 1000 | 5,000 |
| 30 | do. | do | 500 | 15,000 |
| 50 | do. | do | 300 | 15,000 |
| 195 | do. | do | 200 | 39,000 |
| 800 | do. | do | 120 | 96,000 |
| | | | | 3,20,000 |
| 2085 | Prizes, | | | |
| 3915 | Blanks. | | | 4,99,500 |
| 6000 | Tickets. | | | |

TICKES of the above Lottery in the First Class to be had of FRAMMURZ SORABJEE at Messrs. Shotton and Co's. at Rupees 20 per Ticket.

Holders of Tickets not drawn in the first Class will have the option of renewing them in the 2d Class and F. S. undertakes to procure from Madras, fresh numbers in lieu of the undrawn ones receiving payment for such renewed Tickets on delivery here by him. The prices for the renewed Tickets will be made known hereafter.

N. B. Appliation for Tickets in the above Lottery to be made to FRAMMURZ SORABJEE only.

*Bombay, August 11th*, 1830.

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the Gazette Printing Establishment, two Hindoo Compositors, who understand the English Cases perfectly. Application to be made to the Printer.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.

## To be Let.

THE upper part of a house, No 4 in Military Square, For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO., at their office in the Fort.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY
## *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ALL orders for Work and Letters addressed to the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, are received and punctually attended to, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

## For Sale,
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE

| | Rs | qr. |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 \| 30.... | 5 | " |
| Articles of War..... | 5 | " |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.. | 2 | " |
| Book Almanacks for 1830.... | 2 | " |
| Sheet Ditto, for 1829.. .... | 1 | " |
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. .. | 1 | " |
| Policies of Insurance, do. .... | 1 | " |
| Bills of Exchange, per sett.... | " | 2 |
| Interest Bonds, do..... ..... | " | 2 |
| Bills of Lading, do.... ..... | " | 2 |
| Powers of Attorney, each.. .. | " | 2 |
| Price Currents, per doz..... | 3 | " |

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

## For Freight or Passage to Calcutta,
*Calling at Madras.*
THE SHIP

## *JUPITER,*
400 TONS,
W. H. WILDEY.
COMMANDER.
*To sail on the* 14*th Instant.*

APPLY to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and CO.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.

## *For "Penang."*
DAILY EXPECTED.
THE BRIG

## GENERAL BARNES,
OF 210 TONS,
J. L. WOOD,
COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and Co.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.

## For Freight to Penang and Singapore,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP,

## PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS.
HENRY COWAN, H. C. S.
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected, and applications to be made to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.

## *For Freight and Passage to London,*
THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

## *FORTUNE,*
OF 353 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON,
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected and will be early despatched. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay* 11*th August*, 1830.

## For Freight and Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

## *ELIZABETH*
OF 600 TONS,
THOMAS JENKINS,
*COMMANDER.*

HAS Superior Poop accommodation for Pasengers, and will sail for London direct the first week in September.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. or to Captain Jenkins at their office.

*Bombay*, 11*th August*, 1830.


## CALCUTTA.

SHAMLAL MITTER *versus* RADHAMOHUN,

The proceedings in the Supreme Court on the 28th ultimo, in the case of Shamlal Mitter *versus* Radhamohun and another, are worthy of notice. It appears that some lands belonging to one of the defendants have been sold by Mr. BELLI, the Collector of Hoogley, for arrears of revenue; and that he retains the surplus proceeds under an order of the Zillah Court: the object of the motion in the Supreme Court was for a rule to show cause why the Collecter should not pay this surplus into the hands of the Sheriff. It is stated to have been the usual course hitherto to issue such orders on the Collector;" but," says the learned Chief Justice, " I am not inclined to be guided by precedent in these cases. *There is a great deal in the temper of the times. What might be done at another time, might not be done so now.* By danger I mean merely the danger of opposition. We have to consider whether we have jurisdiction." There is here a very proper desire expressed to avoid exceeding the legitimate jurisdiction of the Court; and on the proper quarter" every facility would be afforded to execute its process; but from the language which is reported to have fallen from the Chief Justice, we should infer that recent events had excited in his mind an apprehension of causeless and captious opposition. The temper of the times with regard to the King's Courts in India, is not what it once was. Once they were regarded as checks on the Company's Courts and Governments, as constituting a power to which governors and governed were alike amenable. Now there is an evident disposition in Ministers, which Governors have not been slow to discover and act upon, to abridge their jurisdiction, to lessen their influence, and to degrade their character, by denying their independence and making a temporary expediency and the pleasure of the local rulers, not the provisions of their Charters, the standard of their duties and powers. The mutual, falowing of the king's Courts is natural, and it is to be regretted that the expensiveness of the former, the corruption of the latter and the delays of both, afford such strong grounds of objection to them, on the part of the community, whose only object is to obtain prompt, cheap, and effectual justice. This, it is to be feared, is equally unattainable in most cases, from either the one or the other; but so long as the independence of the King's Courts was recoguized, maintained, and enforced, they possessed a quality which, with all their faults, rendered them valuable barriers against the encroachments of arbitrary power. The public now can have little confidence in that protection which they formerly sought from them. In the present instance the Chief Justice on a view of the whole case concludes that the Court possesses the right to issue an order on the Collector for the surplus funds in his hands belonging to the defendant, after the arrears of revenue have been paid; but he hesitates to issue such an order, because the only way he could enforce it would be by attachment, and, until assured by the Advocate General, he seems not to have known whether such a process would be respected. It it right and proper that the King's Court should have one eye directed to its Charter, to discover what it ought to do, and the other eye to the Organ of the Local Government, to ascertain what it will be permitted to do and supported in doing? Is not the Court entitled to assume as a matter of course that it will be aided and upheld in the execution of its processes in all matters to which, after hearing argument, and after due deliberation, it considers its jurisdiction to extend? Yet, if we may judge from these proceedings, the contrary is the *unfortunate* position (a stronger term would more benefit the occasion) in which recent events and decisions appear to have placed the Court. But it is not thus that the public will be satisfied that justice is faithfully administered between man and man; and it remains yet for the Indian Government to discover that in shaking the confidence of the people in the impartial administration of justice, they are adopting the most effectual measures to lessen the stability of their own power.—*India Gazette.*

## BENGAL HURKARU—JULY 16.

We understand that a discovery has recently been made by a gentleman in England (who is engaged in taking out a patent for it) by which the use of Cocoanut Oil is likely to be considerably, extended & such an improvement in theprice of the article in this market is expected by the party who has communicated the circumstance to us (a Broker of great respectability) as is likly to constitute it an important commodity in the list of importations from the East Indies. By a chemical process the patentee, we understand, extracts a substance from the oil, from which candles, very little inferior to wax are obtained which can be sold at a price quite as cheap as tallow-candles, and afford a very handsome profit; and the residuum is converted into a light pure oil, calculated to burn as well and give as brilliant a light as the finest Sperm oil. The price in this market we believe generally ranges at 7 Rs per maund and at the price of £30 per Ton in the English market (which our informant thinks may for a considerable time to come be safely depended upon) it is calculated that what is imported from Ceylon would generally give a good remittance. This Oil, however, is of so subtle a nature, that we are informed nothing but the greatest care in the cooperage of the cask, in which it may be sent to this country can prevent such a degree of leakage as would render any shipment a very hazardous adventure, but if proper precautions are observed our correspondent is of opinion, that very little risk of loss from leakage is to be apprehended.

The following is an extract from a Letter on the same subject; explanatory of the causes of leakage in a shipment just arived in England:

"We are of opinion that the principal if not the only cause of leakage has arisen from a neglect, at the time of shipment, of the precaution of driving in a sufficient number of strong nails behind each hoop to prevent it from starting back; in consequence of which (the cases being at the sametime agitated by the motion of the vessel) the hoops gradually work back during the voyage, until they became quite slack, in which state a great proportion of the casks were landed. and the oil being at the time in a liquid state, escaped, and was pumped out with the bilge water. We are the more inclined to be of this opinion from the circumstance that on comparing the casks of this parcel with a few which still remain of a former shipment, in which there was no leakage, every cask having rather gained in weight (with the exception of one which burst from an accident), it appears that this precaution was much more carefully attended to than in this instance, both more and stronger nails having been made use of than those of this shipment, some of which are so thin that the hoops have had power sufficient to bend them back and pass over them.

"We would therefore recommend that the above precaution both as to the number and strength of the nails should be more carefully attended to, and also that the staves, when oily, should be well rubbed with sand previous to the putting on hoops."

## CAL. GOV. GAZETTE.—JULY 19.

ON Saturday was announced the arrival of the Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, Captain Hannay, from Liverpool the 28th March, with the following Passengers:

Captain Douglas, B. N. I.; Lieutenant Ore, B. N. I.; Captain Aitcheson, B. N, I.: Mrs. Aitcheson; Mrs. McDonald; Mr. Robert Lyall, Merchant; Mr. Smith, ditto; Mr. John Robinson, Free Merchant.

On the 29th of May, in Lat. 32° 20' S. and Long. 18° 0' 0" E. spoke the Brig *Frances Ann.* from Liverpool, bound to Calcutta.

The author of " Bramdletye House," has in the press a new novel, called " Walter Colyton," the main subject of which is connected with the abdication of James II.

## INDIA GAZETTE, JULY 19.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship *Macqueen*, Robert Lindsay, Esq. Commander, takes her departure for China on Manday next. The following are the Passengers by this vessel:

Countess Dalhousie; Mrs, Hogg; His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Commander in Chief; Lord Ramsay, A. D. C.; James Weir Hogg, Esq.; Colonel Vaughan; Captain Ramsay, A, D C.; Doctor Murray; Lieutenant Maling; Misses Hogg and Diddellency, Children; Mr. Robertson, Steward to His Excellency; Miss. Robertson; Mr, Lazazouitches: and Mr. Sethsam.—*John Bull.*

## BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 20.

It has been stated that the Company mean to rely for the renewal of the China monopoly, upon the difficulty, which the Minister would have in providing for the dividends on India Stock; but the Company's accounts made up to the 1st May, 1827, exhibit assets to the extent of £18,406,039; now this being the state of their balance sheet where lies the difficulty? Even were it otherwise however, we are not aware, that the country is legally pledged to secure the same rate of dividend, or even the principal sum to the Stock-holders, tho' we should hold, a wiser and more enlightened policy in the case supposed to make an immediate provision for the dividends and the throwing open the trade would in time indemnify the nation for the measure, but meanwhile, that provision should be made not in the shape of a tax upon the people of England, but out of the revenues of India, which would undoubtedly have that comparatively insignificant advantage compensated tenfold by the abolition of a double government a free intercourse between countries, and the removal of those restrictions on Indian produce, which now paralyze its commerce.

## EARL CLARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR. Pray who the Devil is the Earl of Clare?

One of the " *sucking.*" I conclude? whom England so kindly rears and exports for the good of her Colonies?

O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint!

LUCY CLARIUS.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, 9TH JULY.

Major Josiah Stewart, Madras N. I. Resident at Hyderabad.

## SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

*Fifth Day's Saturday, July* 17, 1830,
**Prizes.**

No. 3452 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1772 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 433 4204 1133 3084 3500 and 1983, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 4473 3690 4582 2147 2159 3034 4212 3772 2940 2220 1593 1622 4974 3940 2628 4397 1276 4672 941 2111 3885 2861 3936 3853 831 3982 and 387, Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

## SKETCH ON THE GANGES.

[FOR THE CALCUTTA LITERARY GAZETTE.]

I.

I have travelled, I love not to think how profitably or the reverse, in almost every part of the world. In the years 1819-20. I visited Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Poland, Germany, France, and last (need I say not least) my own native land. In the prosecution of this my desire to see foreign countries, I have had my bones half dislocated in a crazy " diligence" in the South of France. The delights of a Kibitka on the great Moscow road are not unknown to me. I have narrowly escaped becoming a walking illustration of Abernethy's last lecture on Osteology at the bottom of a vile German Britska—curiosity was often eminently gratified. It was quite as often disappointed. Will any one of the two thousand members of the travellers club contradict Madame de Stael? " voyager apres tout cest un bien triste plaisir."

Yet is there some satisfaction in the reflection, that to the indulgence of rational curiosity belongs in every country some meed of praise; and the claim to this distinction meagre as it is, must be strengthened as far as regards the Indian by the consideration that it is purchased by privations to which he has been totally unaccustomed. The man who has crossed the Caucasus has done that which never *has* and probably never *will* be accomplished without some little danger, and no little fatigue.

On the other hand in this travelled and scientific age when nobody is content to sit by his fire side at home; when steam boat tourists ransack every corner of Europe and Asia to furnish forth materials for the ponderous quarto or less ambitious octavo, it is clear that to write a good book must be less creditable, and to write a bad one more disgraceful, than at any period since the crusades sent forth their millions on nearly as profitable an errand. Now the broad admission of such a fact as this will I trust plead at once in favor of my candour; while at the same time I must express a conviction, that it may afford some palliation of the liberty I might be thought to have taken with those who honor these memoranda with their persual, in venturing more abruptly on a sketch of the capital of the East, than beseems the dignity of such a subject.

And here I would beg with the highest consideration to submit to my readers, that be the subject what it may, it is no *very* easy matter to make a tolerable beginning to *any* book. After all that has been said of the facility with which some authors write, I doubt if the first pages of the history even of Jack the Giant killer were written "currente calamo." For my part I do most ingeniously confess, that I feel I am likely to be delivered of these my first pages with infinite pains and labor: in so much that I am sorely tempted, to cut them short, by availing myself of the sagacious counsel of a wag, who told me it might not be unprofitable, and would certainly be pleasant, to throw myself at once "in medias res" nearly in this wise.

Calcutta as every body knows, or as nobody knows (I have not quite decided which) is a remarkably fine city, on the left bank not of the great stream of the Ganges, as the untravelled portion of mankind in England suppose, but on an *arm* only of that river; which the Honourable Company's Surveyor General, and myself, and half a dozen more well educated geographical men are aware, is no more to be compared to the *body* of the great father of waters, than " l' anatomie vivante" to the best made, best drest, and most gentlemanlike looking man of all my readers,

And here I would fain arrest the course of this narration and endeavour " tant bein que mal" to adjust this last comparison to the satisfaction of my readers male and female; but this would take time, and I value theirs a little, and my own very much; besides which, I would not on any account, that my patrons should imagine I do not place entire reliance on their delicacy and discrimination; each to do himself justice, without the slightest admixture of partiality. So I return to the approach to the City of Palaces, which is certainly very imposing; particularly at a short distance.

It is indeed a most living scene, and a most enchanting prospect. The broad sweep of the river as approached from Garden Reach, covered with vessels of every description, from the vast and imposing twelve hundred ton ship, to the fragile but picturesque bark of the country. The banks thronged with motley groupes from every nation of the world. Carriages passing rapidly along the new strand. In the distance, a forest of masts. Fort William, its bastions, arsenals, and gateways, lighted up by the gilded tints of one of those suns known only to the East. The bright green fringe of the Esplanade. Bishop Middleton's College; a gothic pile where all around is Grecian, its flying butresses, and pointed arches, standing out clear and distanct against the dark blue canopy behind. These are features of a lanscape of no ordinary beauty; which are the more attractive, from the unexpected gratification of finding them where they are.

Yet must not even this picture beautiful as without question it is, be examined too closely; for a neaer inspection takes from the "omne ignotum pro magnifico;" particulary when the traveller becomes cognizant of the horrors of the Bow Bazar (in the errata this will be Beau Bazar) the Cossitulloh; and Mangoe Lane. But these are speck on the broad illumined disk;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

which the architect cannot, the Magistrate dares not, and the philosopher would not remove. To the writer of sketches such contrasts are pearls beyond price. A palace is to be found every where but it is not always to be met with in placid approximation to a pig sty.

And here I am irresistibly prompted to make a momentary pause in this narration, earnestly to exhort any one of my readers who may happen to be building a city, to take a semicircular rather than an angular plan. It is in this respect that the coup d'œil of Naples, Dublin, and Constantinople, is so far finer them that of our Eastern capital; which must assuredly have been planned by some inverteate disciple of Euclid, with a determination to afford himself a practical reminiscence of that problem, wherein it is written; take the line A——B exend it to any given length—draw the line c|——D at right angles to A, B. I have not room for the whole demonstration, but if Mr. Wyattville is bold enough to tell me that this is as eleganta figure as the half circle-so, there will be nothing for it but to take the next cabin to mine in the Carn-Brea Castle; and we will progresse to the unpicturesque angle above described, and settle the matter with the Lottery Committe at the corner* of the Cossitulloh on the very spot. This may be very easily arranged; and I have no doubt that were the case properly represented, (in India we are fond of making this condition) the inhabitants would forthwith pull down their palaces, and permit Mr. Wyattvile to build them up in a more picturesque form; particularly as we will bring with us the last panorama of Naples, as some little guide to the eye.

In the mean time as the city is actually built, and no immediate alteration can be made without time, of which to do the inhabitants justice there is little to spare: and without money, of which somebody, (I think it was my agents Messrs Alexnder and Co.) told me there was less, I believe I must be content to leave the *outside* of the houses as they are, and proceed to say, some thing of the interior.

Now I do hope nobody whether in or out o this most interesting city, had imagined that I am going to discourse of chairs, and tables and consoles and ottomans, and candelabras, and chandeliers. Not a single syllable do I intend to write upon the subject. It is enough that If inform mankind in general, and our allies in Harley Street and Portland Place, that our ladies and gentleman do not universally sit after the fashion of the ninth portion of humanity, with their legs gathered up like one of the Emperor Nicholas's spread eagles, with a crown on its head, and a chain round its throat—that forks and spoons, are not generally unknown, nor are chopsticks as yet in very common use—that few have adopted the Oriental usage of eating on the floor; and that when a tourist comes out to see us, and we in consequence put on our best coats and light up the chandeliers; and the tables are covered by that renowned scion of the illustrious Gunter who sways the confectionary Empire of the East as his sire is absolute in the West; really a dinner in Calcutta is sometimes not at all unlike a dinner in London.

And there are some other points of resemblance too: for if in England you find yourself occasionally "aux arrets" between two grandees, who never open their lips to you, and discuss behind your chair the enlivening subject of the paper currency, or the last division on the corn laws, here the dole of cold soup and hot claret divides attention with some topic as new and generally attractive, as the relative merits of the ryotwar and perpetual settlements, the terms of Mr. H—t McK—e's last loan, orthe cremation of widows and then peradventure when you have dined with what appetite you may, you ascend to an apartment where the ladies are as hot above, as you were hot below—and by way of cooling the perspiring cricle, libations of tea and coffee are made with due reference to the recipient—and a long line of chairs is occupied by fair students of "Friendship's Offering," and the "Forget-Me-Not" for 1828, sometimes a *little* too pale, and a *little* too perpendicular—and "merveilleux" are deliberating in one conner whether to break the line in one or two divisions; and there is the wonted resert to a piano very much out of tune, for an accompaniment to a voice which ever and anon is a *little* so too—and I have seen some awful yawning, it must be owned. However, nobody will say that all this is peculiar to a dinner within or without the tropics.

But let me not at the outset, incur the reproach of having attempted to describe a dinner party, which to be correct, should include not only the mode of dressing the dinner, but the guests—not the flowers only, natural or artrficial upon the epergne, but those which are placed *beside* it—for this is "l'article essentiel apres tout." To be brief then, there are the usual proportions of flounces, and maraboos, and bows, and bouquets, and trimmings of nameless forms and denominations, and contrasts are well understood, and skilfully acted upon—and we are a little fond of scarlet, and green, and lilac, and in short "les couleurs prononcées" but yellow has been exploded for obvious reasons ever since the appearance oft Beppo: and sometimes little anachronisms are observable, in matters of waists and petticoats; which are often worn a little too short, when they ought to be long and vice versa; but I have never seen them omitted altogether; which after all is a great matter. Upon the whole therefore, ladies look every thing that is required of them, just as in England; and I desire the travellers club not to believe one word of Mr. P's "mauvaise plaisanterie;" who declared that our belles looked as if they were pinned with the poker, and unpinned with the tongs: for we have this simple and decisive refutation of the calumny—there is no such thing as a fire place in the whole city.

But finally what shall I say of l' amphytrion chez qui l' on dine" or how can I sufficiently lament that my limits constrain me to be brief and sketchy; for I am of opinion, that justice has not been done to the Calcutta Society, by some who have said very little in its favour; and a few who have said a little too much. The safe course to take would clearly be between unqualified disparagement, and exaggerated praise; but even this is not so easily arranged; where if justice bids me naught extenuate, or set down aught in malice, partiality and early associations press me not to tell the *whole* truth Every body knows "toutes les vérités ne sont pas bonnes a dire;" so I believe after all I must have recourse to negatives, for clear notions of our status; for it is easier to say what the Calcutta Society is *not*, then what it *is*.

It is not then a literary society; nobody ever talks about "the march of intellect," and Strabo, and "the philosophy of labor," and as to blue, cerulean blue, the ladies leave that to their husdands: who have many of them unquestionable right to be judges of that color. It is not Epicurean, will it be believed that a "vol au vent" or a "rissolle" are things unknown? It is not mercantile though every man is a merchant, "de jure if not de facto. Then what the d—l is it says some impatient son of the North?

Why an anomalous aggregate just as you will find in your own little market town, of wisdom admired, and folly which you are obliged to tolerate,—a few good talkers, and some patient hearers, "les trompeurs, les trompes, et les trompettes"—men of letters and men who only send them. A few saints, sages, and savages—princely liberality, and squalid penuriousness—professions turned topsy turvy—men of the sword, who are fitter for the gown; and gownsmen who should have been soldiers—A social ollapodrida—men who have merited civic crowns, and fit subjects for civil distinctions of quite a different nature—a little more widely set apart perhaps, than in some other communities not many days sail from 42 South; but near enough for all purposes of contrast.

And now let no man throw down this little sketch, and say that he did not undertake to wander with me, to see nothing that is not to be found, close at his own fire side. Let him bear in mind that throughout the world, the gradations are scarcely perceptible between those who only babble of green fields, and those who have actually began to graze; and that no little taste and experience are requisite, to study with any profit and honor, "l'art de brouter opportunément, et de biler a propos.—*Cal, Lit. Gaz. July* 18.

* Nearly all the great improvements in Calcutta have been made by Lottery's; to the Committee's of which the Indian public are deeply indebted.

† What makes you look so yellow
How's your liver?

## SHIPPING REPORT.

Calcutta.—ARRIVALS July 8th Americau Ship Corinthian, R. Bennett, from Baltimore Ist April.

July 9th Bark Protector, G. Thomas, from London 10th October, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 1st July—Brig Peter Procter, J. Ferry from Mauritius 27th May and Madras 1st July.

July 11th French Ship Maria Elizabeth, A. T. Auger, from Bourbon 31st May and Pondicherry 2d July.

*Passengers.*—Per Peter Proctor, from the Mauritius: Mrs. Findal and Child.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Bark Fife shire, W. J. Crawley, for Madras,

July 11th Ship Cæsar, T. A. Watt, for London—Ship England, John Reay, for London.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 9th July, by the Reverend A. McPherson, Mr. Henry Watson to Elizabeth Jane, the eldest Daughter of the late Mr. John Price.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta on Thursday, the 8th July, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th July Mrs. C. S Iuvine, Wife of Mr. Philip Iuvine, of the Military Department, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Mr. J. J. Schmidt, Organist of the Old Church, aged 57 years and 5 months,

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Master Archibald Charters, of the Military Orphan Society. Kidderpore, aged 17 yerrs,

At Serampore, on the 7th July, William Thompson, Esq. late Superintendant at the Light House at Point Palmiras, aged 31 years.

# MADRAS.

## MADRAS GOVT. GAZT.—JULY 29.

We regret to find that the Ship *Alexander* does not touch at this Port homeward bound having completed her lading at Calcutta from the remains of the Cargo of the *Bridgewater*. she will proceed direct for England: the alteration of her original destination must prove a source of disappointment to many of her destined Passenge s, who were anxious to secure accomodations on this five Vessel, but we trust the prompt arrival of the *Madras*, which is to sail direct from this Port will relieve the anxiety of those who were anxious to proceed to Sea without delay.

Having exhausted our whole stock of recent intelligence brought by the *London* and the *Castle Huntley*, we have been compelled to go back into our English and Scotch files for the extracts published to day, which, altho' of an earlier date, will, we trust, be fonnd to possess considerable interest. We hope however soon to announce some fresh arrival, bringing us news up to at least the middle of April.

The latest Journals of our cotemporaries at Calcutta and Bombay contain nothing but matters of local interest, among which Mr. WAGHORN's scheme of Steam Navigation appears still to occupy a considerable place. The Editor of the *Bombay Courier* has put forth an article in his Supplement of the 13th instant, in disparagement of Mr. TAYLOR's plan, which, we confess, we think might have been well spared considering the almost unanimous approbation with which that plan was received, after the most full and ample discussion of its merits, at the late public meetings at Bombay and Colombo.

"Mr. TAYLOR's plan" (says our very confident cotemporary) "we are thoroughly "convinced will never be established, or if "established, never can continue from the total "inadequacy of the utmost receipts to meet "the necessary expenditure."

"There may however be peoble speculative "and bold enough to vest their money in Mr. "TAYLOR's project in spite of its manifest tendency to their ruin, in which case the Government will find the undertaking still more "costly than even Mr. WAGHORN conjectures, "for not only will it have to encounter competition in regard to the carriage of passengers "but for two years will be deprived of all the "letters from this Presideney and from several "important stations which are pledged to support Mr. TAYLOR."

Now without arrogating to ourselves the knowledge which the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* appears to possess upon the subject, we confess that Mr. TAYLOR's plain statement of facts has convinced us that his project is not only practicable but is much more likely to succeed thau the other.

With regard to the "costliness" or comparative expenditure of the two undertakings, it will surely be time enough to discuss that question after an actual experiment of each scheme has taken place, as we apprehend that nothing like an accurate calculation can be made till then, and we therefore think our contemporary has very unfairly introduced that subject into his remarks.

## Government Securities, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remittable..... | 31 | .....Premium. |
| Old 5 per Cent.. | 29 | ..... Do. |
| New Ditto..... | ½ | .....Do. |
| Exchange..... | 1 \| 9. | per Rupee. |

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 26. Bark Swallow, Capt. W. Adam, from Mauritius 4th July; 27, Dutch Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Goldie, from Bourbon 24th June, and Pondicherry 26th July.

# BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 9th August*, 1830.

No. 270 of 1830.—The Insurgents who had obtained possesion of the person of the Minor Chief of Akulkote, and in his name had rebelled against the Rajah of Sattarah having surrendered that Fort and thrown themselves upon the clemency of the British Government, the Governor in Council discharges a pleasing duty in publising to the Army his high satisfaction with the conduct of the Troops employed and put in motion against that fortress.

The thanks of Government are particularly due to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson with the Rajah of Sattarah, who, exercising Military Commend as well as Political authority, has been chiefly instrumental in producing this early submission of the opponents of that Prince's rule. This has been effected with hardly any loss, Captain Sparrow of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is the only officer that has fallen. He lost his life in heading a charge upon the Insurgents whom he pursued with forward gallantry to the walls of the Town.

The Detachments and ordnance directed to join the Force near Akulkote from the distant stations of Kuladgee, Amednuggur, and Sattarah, were opposed in their advance by obstacles of every description caused by a monsoon of almost unparalleled severity in the Deccan; but the officers Commanding these detachments and all under them, have shewn that no impediments can arrest the advance of the Troops of this Presidency when there is a prospect of engaging an enemy, and their conduct as well as that of the force with Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, combined with efforts of those in charge of the different Departments of Provisions and Stores, must strike a deep and salutary awe, into all who may hereafter be dipposed to follow the example of the Insurgents at Akulhote, as it will show such, that neither the state of Seasons, their strong holds nor their nnmbers, are any security to shield them, when the measnres of Government are carried into execution, with suchspirit and, zeal as they have been by all employed on this occasion.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
*Act. Sec. to Govt.*

We are extremely concerned to find from what fell from the Chief Justice and Sir J. P. Grant on Saturday last that we have again been so unfortunate as to publish an incorrect account of the proceedings of the Court in a very important particular. We confess we have nothing in the shape of reasonable apology to offer, for the Court invariably affords every assistance to Editors in the publication of proceedings where they think propor to apply for them. All that we can say in extenuation of our offence is that late on Friday afternoon when we were very busy in preparing Saturday's paper, a friend who had been present during the Sessions sent us one of the official copies of the Calendar filled up with all the imperfections referred to by the learned Judges. We could not however, considering the opportunites our friend had of obtaining correct inform ation, and delighted as we were to obtain an accession to our local columns without further trouble, pause and enquiry at such a time into the accuracy of the document, but forthwith condensed the contents, and gave it to our printer. The cir cumstance too of the Calendar being filled up, added to a verbal intimation, led us to the conclusion that the Sessions were over and thereupon we announced the circumstance.

For the future we will either personally attend the Court, or apply to the proper Officer.— *Suppt. to the Courier Aug:* 10.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,*

SIR,

Having been for some years a Member of the *Bombay Literary Society* I am induced to request the insertion in your Journal of a few remarks on the singular LEADING ARTICLE which appeared in the last *Courier*; in the hope that they may still be in sufficient time to attract the notice of such Members as may attend the Special Meeting appointed to be held on Wednesday next. The Gentleman who conducts that paper seems, in publishing this Article to have entirely forgotten that, though he has not acknowledged himself in the list of European Inhabitants contained in the *Bombay Kalandar* to be it's Editor, it is well known that he is so, and farther that he is not only a Member of the *Literary Society* but also a Member of it's *Managing Committe*. Under these circumstances, therefore, it might have been expected that he would have had the good sense to offer his remarks on so delicate a subject as he then attempted to discuss, with the utmost caution and with the strictest regard to avoiding all offensive personalities.

But presumption is the necessary concomitant of ignorance; and it cannot, consequently, excite surprise that in thus obtruding on public attention his ill digested and worse written thoughts on points with which he was totally unacquainted, the Editor of the Courier should have endeavoured to conceal his want of the requisite information, by stringing a number of unmeaning sentences together, but which he no doubt thought to be the very *acme* of fine writing, and by malevolent and unfounded assertion. As an example of both these new modes of composition I must quote the following passage though so long.—"Hence it is clear that the people who came into power two years ago.—The Radical Ministry of 1828.—are not to blame for the overflow which has retrieved the embarrassments occasioned by former mismanagement, however detrimental to the literary and scientific character of the Society this vast accession of Members might ultimately prove. The evil was the unavoidable accompaniment of the good (we mean the pecuniary relief) and the whole influx may be referred to the example set by the old dynasty"—Of the taste which could dictate such two sentences as these I shall say nothing, but I would like to know what is meant by *an overflow retrieving embarrassments*, and in what manner the first and last part of the first sentence is connected according to the rules of grammar or the principles of common sense. But the confusion becomes worse confounded in the last sentence, for this writer, who pretends to decide on the literary merits of others, had just said that this *overflow* took place during the last two years, and yet he insists immediately after that *the whole influx* was only occasioned by following a bad example. Now the object of these two unfortunate sentences is evidently an attempt to exculpate the *Radical Ministry* from having admitted a *vast accession* of incompetent Members contrary to former usage, and the mode of defence adopted is not a little *Irish*; for the justness of the charge is at first fully and unequivocally acknowleged, and then this acknowledgement is immediately retracted, and it is unblushingly asserted that nothing *contrary to former usage* has taken place, and consequently that there has neither been *overflow, influx*, nor *vast accession* during the two last years.

The Editor, however, has not ventured to state in what it was that the *former mismanagement*, of which he speaks, consisted. But this is a word which is apt to be generally understood in it's worst sense, and before, therefore, he made use of it, the Editor ought to have been fully aware of the grounds on which he brought forward such a serious charge against the many respectable Gentlemen who have been Members at different times of the Library Committee previous to 1828. For, even if he chose to plead in excuse his ignorance of the English language—a plea which would be immediately admitted—it would not be a sufficient extenuation of the conduct of an Editor of a public Journal, who thinks proper thus recklessly to traduce the character of others. But on this point any remarks seem to be entirely superfluous, because no person who refers to the list of Members of the Library Committee previous to that date, will for a moment suppose that any mismanagement, taking this term in its worst acceptation, could have taken place on their parts.

It is possible, at the same time, that by this ungracious word that bright literary luminary, the Editor of the Courier meant nothing more than to express his opinion that the system, under which the affairs of the Society previous to 1828 were conducted, was bad. For he most unguardedly betrays his own reasons for thinking that a *radical reform* in this Institution had become absolutely indispensable, when he remarks. "The only difference between the *ancient* and the present or 1828 *regime*, as far as we could (can?) perceive, was (is?) in the superior activity of *the party entrusted with the economy of the institution* (what can this mean) and the enlarged liberality which opened the door to several deserving candidates who might have knocked long enough before they could have aroused the aristocratic *Incubi* who erst guarded the portals of admission." Who these *aristocratic Incubi* were, to whom the Editor thus elegantly alludes, I shall not pretend to conjecture; but I know well that all Civil, Military, Legal, and Commercial Gentlemen were at all times certain of admission into the *Literary Society*, and all other persons who were received in general Society as Gentlemen. How much farther, or rather how much lower, the Editor of the Courier would wish to carry the right of admission I must leave him to explain.

which the architect cannot, the Magistrate dares not, and the philosopher would not remove. To the writer of sketches such contrasts are pearls beyond price, A palace is to be found every where but it is not always to be met with in placid approximation to a pig sty.

And here I am irresistibly prompted to make a momentary pause in this narration, earnestly to exhort any one of my readers who may happen to be building a city, to take a semicircular rather than an angular plan. It is in this respect that the coup d'œil of Naples, Dublin, and Constantinople, is so far finer them that of our Eastern capital; which must assuredly have been planned by some inverteate disciple of Euclid, with a determination to afford himself a practical reminiscence of that problem, wherein it is written; take the line A——B exend it to any given length—draw the line c|——D at right angles to A, B. I have not room for the whole demonstration, but if Mr. Wyattville is bold enough to tell me that this is as eleganta figure as the half circle-so, ⌒ there will be nothing for it but to take the next cabin to mine in the Carn-Brea Castle; and we will progresse to the unpicturesque angle above described, and settle the matter with the Lottery Committe at the corner* of the Cossitulloh on the very spot. This may be very easily arranged; and I have no doubt that were the case properly represented, (in India we are fond of making this condition) the inhabitants would forthwith pull down their palaces, and permit Mr. Wyattvile to build them up in a more picturesque form; particularly as we will bring with us the last panorama of Naples, as some little guide to the eye.

In the mean time as the city is actually built, and no immediate alteration can be made without time, of which to do the inhabitants justice there is little to spare: and without money, of which somebody, (I think it was my agents Messrs Alexander and Co.) told me there was less, I believe I must be content to leave the *outside* of the houses as they are, and proceed to say, some thing of the interior.

Now I do hope nobody whether in or out o this most interesting city, had imagined that I am going to discourse of chairs, and tables and consoles and ottomans, and candelabras, and chandeliers. Not a single syllable do I intend to write upon the subject. It is enough that If inform mankind in general, and our allies in Harley Street and Portland Place, that our ladies and gentleman do not universally sit after the fashion of the ninth portion of humanity, with their legs gathered up like one of the Emperor Nicholas's spread eagles, with a crown on its head, and a chain round its throat—that forks and spoons, are not generally unknown, nor are chopsticks as yet in very common use—that few have adopted the Oriental usage of eating on the floor; and that when a tourist comes out to see us, and we in consequence put on our best coats and light up the chandeliers; and the tables are covered by that renowned scion of the illustrious Gunter who sways the confectionary Empire of the East as his sire is absolute in the West; really a dinner in Calcutta is sometimes not at all unlike a dinner in London.

And there are some other points of resemblance too: for if in England you find yourself occasionally "aux arrets" between two grandees, who never open their lips to you, and discuss behind your chair the enlivening subject of the paper currency, or the last division on the corn laws, here the dole of cold soup and hot claret divides attention with some topic as new and generally attractive, as the relative merits of the ryotwar and perpetual settlements; the terms of Mr. H—t McK—e's last loan, orthe cremation of widows and then peradventure when you have dined with what appetite you may, you ascend to an apartment where the ladies are as hot above, as you were hot below—and by way of cooling the perspiring cricle, libations of tea and coffee are made with due reference to the recipient—and a long line of chairs is occupied by fair students of "Friendship's Offering," and the "Forget-Me-Not" for 1828. sometimes a *little* too pale, and a *little* too perpendicular—and "merveilleux" are deliberating in one conner whether to break the line in one or two divisions; and there is the wonted resert to a piano very much out of tune, for an accompaniment to a voice which ever and anon is a *little* so too—and I have seen some awful yawning, it must be owned. However, nobody will say that all this is peculiar to a dinner within or without the tropics.

But let me not at the outset, incur the reproach of having attempted to describe a dinner party, which to be correct, should include not only the mode of dressing the dinner, but the guests—not the flowers only, natural or artrficial upon the epergne, but those which are placed *beside* it—for this is "l'article essentiel apres tout." To be brief then, there are the usual proportions of flounces, and maraboos, and bows, and bouquets, and trimmings of nameless forms and denominations, and contrasts are well understood, and skilfully acted upon—and we are a little fond of scarlet, and green, and lilac, and in short "les couleurs prononcées" but yellow has been exploded for obvious reasons ever since the appearance oft Beppo: and sometimes little anachronisms are observable, in matter of waists and petticoats; which are often worn a little too short, when they ought to be long and vice versa; but I have never seen them omitted altogether; which after all is a great matter. Upon the whole therefore, ladies look every thing that is required of them, just as in England; and I desire the travellers club not to believe one word of Mr. P's "mauvaise plaisanterie;" who declared that our belles looked as if they were pinned with the poker, and unpinned with the tongs: for we have this simple and decisive refutation of the calumny—there is no such thing as a fire place in the whole city.

But finally what shall I say of l' amphytrion chez qui l' on dine" or how can I sufficiently lament that my limits constrain me to be brief and sketchy; for I am of opinion, that justice has not been done to the Calcutta Society, by some who have said very little in its favour; and a few who have said a little too much. The safe course to take would clearly be between unqualified disparagement, and exaggerated praise; but even this is not so easily arranged; where if justice bids me naught extenuate, or set down aught in malice, partiality and early associations press me not to tell the *whole* truth Every body knows "toutes les vérités ne sont pas bonnes a dire;" so I believe after all I must have recourse to negatives, for clear notions of our status; for it is easier to say what the Calcutta Society is *not*, then what it *is*.

It is not then a literary society; nobody ever talks about "the march of intellect," and Strabo, and "the philosophy of labor," and as to blue, cerulean blue, the ladies leave that to their husdands: who have many of them unquestionable right to be judges of that color. It is not Epicurean, will it be believed that a "vol au vent" or a "rissolle" are things unknown? It is not mercantile though every man is a merchant, "de jure if not de facto. Then what the d—l is it says some impatient son of the North?

Why an anomalous aggregate just as you will find in your own little market town, of wisdom admired, and folly which you are obliged to tolerate,—a few good talkers, and some patient bearers, "les trompeurs, les trompes, et les trompettes"—men of letters and men who only send them. A few saints, sages, and savages—princely liberality, and squalid penuriousness—professions turned topsy turvy—men of the sword, who are fitter for the gown; and gownsmen who should have been soldiers—A social ollapodrida—men who have merited civic crowns, and fit subjects for civil distinctions of quite a different nature—a little more widely set apart perhaps, than in some other communities not many days sail from 42 South; but near enough for all purposes of contrast.

And now let no man throw down this little sketch, and say that he did not undertake to wander with me, to see nothing that is not to be found, close at his own fire side. Let him bear in mind that throughout the world, the gradations are scarcely perceptible between those who only babble of green fields, and those who have actually began to graze; and that no little taste and experience are requisite, to study with any profit and honor, "l'art de brouter opportunément, et de biler a propos.—*Cal, Lit. Gaz. July* 18.

* Nearly all the great improvements in Calcutta have been made by Lottery's; to the Committee's of which the Indian public are deeply indebted.

† What makes you look so yellow
How's your liver?

## SHIPPING REPORT.

Calcutta.—ARRIVALS July 8th Americau Ship Corinthian, R. Bennett, from Baltimore 1st April.

July 9th Bark Protector, G. Thomas, from London 10th October, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 1st July—Brig Peter Procter. J. Ferry from Mauritius 27th May and Madras 1st July.

July 11th French Ship Maria Elizabeth, A. T. Auger, from Bourbon 31st May and Pondicherry 2d July.

*Passengers.*—Per Peter Proctor, from the Mauritius: Mrs. Findal and Child.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Bark Fife shire, W. J. Crawley, for Madras,

July 11th Ship Cæsar, T. A. Watt, for London—Ship England, John Reay, for London.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 9th July, by the Reverend A. McPherson, Mr. Henry Watson to Elizabeth Jane, the eldest Daughter of the late Mr. John Price.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta on Thursday, the 8th July, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 9th July Mrs. C. S. Invine, Wife of Mr. Philip Invine, of the Military Department, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 8th July, Mr. J. J. Schmidt, Organist of the Old Church, aged 57 years and 5 months,

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Master Archibald Charters, of the Military Orphan Society. Kidderpore, aged 17 yerrs,

At Serampore, on the 7th July, William Thompson, Esq. late Superintendant at the Light House at Point Palmiras, aged 31 years.

# MADRAS.

## MADRAS GOVT. GAZT.—JULY 29.

We regret to find that the Ship *Alexander* does not touch at this Port homeward bound having completed her lading at Calcutta from the remains of the Cargo of the *Bridgewater*. she will proceed direct for England: the alteration of her original destination must prove a source of disappointment to many of her destined Passengers, who were anxious to secure accomodations on this five Vessel, but we trust the prompt arrival of the *Madras*, which is to sail direct from this Port will relieve the anxiety of those who were anxious to proceed to Sea without delay.

Having exhausted our whole stock of recent intelligence brought by the *London* and the *Castle Huntley*, we have been compelled to go back into our English and Scotch files for the extracts published to day, which, altho' of an earlier date, will, we trust, be fonnd to possess considerable interest. We hope however soon to announce some fresh arrival, bringing us news up to at least the middle of April.

The latest Journals of our cotemporaries at Calcutta and Bombay contain nothing but matters of local interest, among which Mr. WAGHORN's scheme of Steam Navigation appears still to occupy a considerable place. The Editor of the *Bombay Courier* has put forth an article in his Supplement of the 13th instant, in disparagement of Mr. TAYLOR's plan, which, we confess, we think might have been well spared considering the almost unanimous approbation with which that plan was received, after the most full and ample discussion of its merits, at the late public meetings at Bombay and Colombo.

"Mr. TAYLOR's plan" (says our very confident cotemporary) "we are thoroughly "convinced will never be established, or if "established, never can continue from the total "inadequacy of the utmost receipts to meet "the necessary expenditure."

"There may however be peoble speculative "and bold enough to vest their money in Mr. "TAYLOR's project in spite of its manifest tendency to their ruin, in which case the Government will find the undertaking still more "costly than even Mr. WAGHORN conjectures, "for not only will it have to encounter competition in regard to the carriage of passengers "but for two years will be deprived of all the "letters from this Presideney and from several "important stations which are pledged to support Mr. TAYLOR."

Now without arrogating to ourselves the knowledge which the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* appears to possess upon the subject, we confess that Mr. TAYLOR's plain statement of facts has convinced us that his project is not only practicable but is much more likely to succeed thau the other.

With regard to the "costliness" or comparative expenditure of the two undertakings, it will surely be time enough to discuss that question after an actual experiment of each scheme has taken place, as we apprehend that nothing like an accurate calculation can be made till then, and we therefore think our contemporary has very unfairly introduced that subject into his remarks.

## Government Securities, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remittable..... | 31 ..... | Premium. |
| Old 5 per Cent... | 29 ..... | Do. |
| New Ditto..... | ¼ ..... | Do. |
| Exchange..... | 1 \| 9. | per Rupee. |

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 26. Bark Swallow, Capt. W. Adam, from Mauritius 4th July; 27, Dutch Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Goldie, from Bourbon 24th June, and Pondicherry 26th July.

# BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
*Bombay Castle, 9th August*, 1830.

No. 270 of 1830.—The Insurgents who had obtained possesion of the person of the Minor Chief of Akulkote, and in his name had rebelled against the Rajah of Sattarah having surrendered that Fort and thrown themselves upon the clemency of the British Government, the Governor in Council discharges a pleasing duty in publising to the Army his high satisfaction with the conduct of the Troops employed and put in motion against that fortress.

The thanks of Government are particularly due to Lieutenant Colonel Robertson with the Rajah of Sattarah, who, exercising Military Commend as well as Political authority, has been chiefly instrumental in producing this early submission of the opponents of that Prince's rule. This has been effected with hardly any loss, Captain Sparrow of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is the only officer that has fallen. He lost his life in heading a charge upon the Insurgents whom he pursued with forward gallantry to the walls of the Town.

The Detachments and ordnance directed to join the Force near Akulkote from the distant stations of Kuladgee, Amednuggur, and Sattarah, were opposed in their advance by obstacles of every description caused by a monsoon of almost unparalleled severity in the Deccan; but the officers Commanding these detachments and all under them, have shewn that no impediments can arrest the advance of the Troops of this Presidency when there is a prospect of engaging an enemy, and their conduct as well as that of the force with Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, combined with efforts of those in charge of the different Departments of Provisions and Stores, must strike a deep and salutary awe, into all who may hereafter be dipposed to follow the example of the Insurgents at Akulhote, as it will show such, that neither the state of Seasons, their strong holds nor their numbers, are any security to shield them, when the measnres of Government are carried into execution, with such spirit and, zeal as they have been by all employed on this occasion.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
*Act. Sec. to Govt.*

We are extremely concerned to find from what fell from the Chief Justice and Sir J. P. Grant on Saturday last that we have again been so unfortunate as to publish an incorrect account of the proceedings of the Court in a very important particular. We confess we have nothing in the shape of reasonable apology to offer, for the Court invariably affords every assistance to Editors in the publication of proceedings where they think proper to apply for them. All that we can say in extenuation of our offence is that late on Friday afternoon when we were very busy in preparing Saturday's paper, a friend who had been present during the Sessions sent us one of the official copies of the Calendar filled up with all the imperfections referred to by the learned Judges. We could not however, considering the opportunites our friend had of obtaining correct inforn ation, and delighted as we were to obtain an accession to our local columns without further trouble, pause and enquiry at such a time into the accuracy of the document, but forthwith condensed the contents, and gave it to our printer. The circumstance too of the Calendar being filled up, added to a verbal intimation, led us to the conclusion that the Sessions were over and thereupon we announced the circumstance.

For the future we will either personally attend the Court, or apply to the proper Officer.— *Suppt. to the Courier Aug:* 10.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,*

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But presumption is the necessary concomitant of ignorance; and it cannot, consequently, excite surprise that in thus obtruding on public attention his ill digested and worse written thoughts on points with which he was totally unacquainted, the Editor of the Courier should have endeavoured to conceal his want of the requisite information, by stringing a number of unmeaning sentences together, but which he no doubt thought to be the very *acme* of fine writing, and by malevolent and unfounded assertion. As an example of both these new modes of composition I must quote the following passage though so long.—"Hence it is clear that the people who came into power two years ago.—The Radical Ministry of 1828.—are not to blame for the overflow which has retrieved the embarrassments occasioned by former mismanagement, however detrimental to the literary and scientific character of the Society this vast accession of Members might ultimately prove. The evil was the unavoidable accompaniment of the good (we mean the pecuniary relief) and the whole influx may be referred to the example set by the old dynasty"—Of the taste which could dictate such two sentences as these I shall say nothing, but I would like to know what is meant by *an overflow retrieving embarrassments*, and in what manner the first and last part of the first sentence is connected according to the rules of grammar or the principles of common sense. But the confusion becomes worse confounded in the last sentence, for this writer, who pretends to decide on the literary merits of others, had just said that this *overflow* took place during the last two years, and yet he insists immediately after that *the whole influx* was only occasioned by following a bad example. Now the object of these two unfortunate sentences is evidently an attempt to exculpate the *Radical Ministry* from having admitted a *vast accession* of incompetent Members contrary to former usage, and the mode of defence adopted is not a little *Irish*; for the justness of the charge is at first fully and unequivocally acknowleged, and then this acknowledgement is immediately retracted, and it is unblushingly asserted that nothing *contrary to former usage* has taken place, and consequently that there has neither been *overflow, influx*, nor *vast accession* during the two last years.

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But he forgets that every individual, who could procure one Member to propose him as a Member, and another to second the proposition, was certain of being elected. For no instance, I believe, has occurred since the institution of the Society of a black ball having been put into the ballot box; and consequently the Rules of the Society excluded no person, and if therefore, any individual, who wished to enter it, could not effect his purpose, it must be ascribed solely to his not being able to procure two Members to propose him, and not to *the portals of admission having been guarded by Aristocratic Incubi.*

But I am completely puzzled to make out what *activity* has to do with *œconomy*. The outstanding debts of the Society previous to 1828, as I have understood, have been in a great measure recovered, but in a manner which gave general dissatisfaction and which occasioned the withdrawing of several Members from the Society. So far, therefore, it appears doubtful whether *activity* was on this occasion *œconomy*, and it may also be doubted whether the recovery of the sum of Rupees 2000 or 3000 in a shorter time than it would have been ultimately liquidated is a sufficient compensation for the infringement of that gentlemanly manner in which the affairs of the Society had been previously conducted. I question, also, whether the countermanding all works and periodical publications written in foreign languages, and thus unequivocally proclaiming that the Members of this *Literary Society* were acquainted with no other language than their mother-tongue, is an act of œconomy to which most persons will be inclined to attribute praise rather than censure.

This *leading article* seems to be intended principally as a reply to a letter signed S. Y. inserted in the same Number of the *Courier*; but, if so, this is the most singular reply that I ever met with. For S. Y. alleges that about the year 1824 or 1825 "certain Members, who were tired of the uniformity in which things were conducted, began to acquire influence in the society;" and that it was those Members who "so unnecessarily and so inopportunely introduced such *radical* changes into the constitution of the society at the Anniversary Meeting held in November 1828.—These allegations the Editor of the *Courier* admits *in toto* without adverting to the words *unnecessary* and *inopportunely*, and then sets himself to work to vindicate the necessity of these *Radical Reforms*. But all that he has been able to adduce in their support, as has been shewn in the above remarks, is that, *in his Opinion*, they have produced *activity in œconomy* and an *enlarged liberality* (whatever that may mean) in the admission of Members. Unfortunately, however, with respect to the last point he admits in the same breath that *the vast accession of members* which has in consequence taken place *may ultimately prove detrimental to the literary and scientific character of the Society*. What is still more extraordinary is that this accomplished writer had, in only three or four lines above those in which truth compels him to make this humiliating admission, asserted "that the newly elected members and secretary have exerted themselves to procure *new supporters* of the Society (patrons or columns?) some of *whom* (these of course must be patrons not columns) would at any time do credit to a more exclusive and *recherché* establishment." To make sense out of these contradictions, and to extract meaning out of this abuse of the English and French languages, is not my business; but I beg to observe that the person perpetrating these enormities is ONE of the Members of the *Library Committee* elected at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society held in November 1828.

If, therefore, the *Editor of the Bombay Courier* may be considered as an average specimen of the abilities of the individuals who, on the *radical reform* which was effected, replaced the Members who at that time composed the Library, or Managing Committee, I rather think that the Society has no occasion to congratulate itself on having thus allowed the conduct of its affairs to fall into the hands of persons, who, I believe, do not themselves make any pretensions to an acquaintance with either literature or Science. If, however, the Society wishes that, on any of its Members presenting himself to be elected as a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, he should be found in possession of *some* qualifications at least which might give *some* title to such a distinction, it must be obvious that much depends on the proper selection of the Members of the Managing Committee. For, I suppose, that this Committee is, or should be, always composed of the Members who are most willing and most capable of exerting themselves most actively and most usefully for the interests of the Society; and, as I have had occasion to observe, these Members will always form the majority at the Monthly Meetings of the Society, and in fact take a predominant lead in the management of its affairs. If, consequently, this Committee be composed of such persons as the Editor of the Bombay Courier, it is quite unnecessary to expend ink in demonstrating so evident truism, that ignorance can never produce knowledge, nor be of the slightest use in promoting its cultivation and diffusion.

Personality I detest, but as the Editor of the Courier has so injudiciously attempted to institute a contrast between the former and present individuals by whom the affairs of the Society have been influenced, and directed, I am induced to call upon the Members, both at Bombay and at Outstations, to reflect for a moment and then to decide whether that system which was influenced and directed by a Mackintosh, a Duncan, an Elphinstone, a Malcolm, an Erskine, a Basil Hall, a Money, a Barnes, a Taylor, a Babington, and other distinguished names too long to enumerate, is not in all probability much superior to the crude, ill-digested, and impracticable attempts at improvement, as absurd as the *sans culotte regime*, in France, of (I mention merely the names of the Members on whose requisition the Special Meeting is about to be held and of the Managing Committee contained in the Bombay Calender) a Hadow, a Nixon, a M. DeVitre, a Griffiths, a Stocqueler, or a Willis, *Risumteneatis, amici*, for such are the names of several of the leading members of the *Radical Ministry of* 1828, as the Editor of the Courier calls it.

The house, however, seems divided against itself, because, if I recollect right, one of the subjects which the Special Meeting is convened for the purpose of discussing, is, the propriety of ordering *Duplicates* of all *Novels* to be forwarded to the Society; and yet the Editor of the Courier actually publishes the following remark. "Literary attainments have long ceased to be the passport to the dignity of M. L. S. and the institution has degenerated into something like a circulating Library where the flimsy novel and the *ephemeral tract* (what this means I know not) take *melancholy precedence* of the lore and the research which constituted its foundation." *A foundation constituted on lore and research* is certainly something novel, but let that pass. It is at least evident that the present opposition at Bombay is as sadly organized as the opposition at home, and I have therefore, some hopes that, if left to itself, it must from the incoherency and insubstantiality of its materials fall of itself to pieces; but I should much rather find that at the approaching Meeting the Members, whose opinions are worth something, had come forward and strenuously—consequently successfully—opposed the innovations of those Members whose opinions are worth nothing, and restored things to that state in which the Society has already prospered (for 24 years according to S. Y.) and in which I am convinced its future prosperity can alone consist.

In those days, as it cannot be denied, there were always some persons in the Library Committee whose literary qualifications and knowledge of books could not be disputed; but of the literary qualifications of "the people who came into power two years ago" (to use the Editor's elegant expression) I never heard; though the Editor himself occasionally favors the public with specimens of what he no doubt supposes to be such. With one subject, however, I am convinced that not one of these "people" is in the least acquainted, but a knowledge of which becomes every day of more importance as the Library encreases. I mean Bibliography, or a knowledge of the names, contents, and merits not only of Books already published, but of those new works which are in the constant course of publication. To support this assertion I have merely to refer to the classification of the Books received since Lieut. Colonel Kennedy resigned the Secretaryship, which in so many instances at once evinces equal ignorance of the nature of the book classed as of the branch of literature or science to which it belongs. I observe, also, that amongst the Books last received is included a complete edition of Scott's Novels and Romances, which must have been ordered by the Library Committee at the time when it ought to have known that Sir Walter was preparing an improved edition with introductory Notices to point out the circumstances on which his different Tales were founded. This new Edition the Society must of course purchase, and it will thus be put to an useless expence of some £30—merely on account of the want amongst the Managing Committee of some little acquaintance with what is going on in the literary world.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Z.

*Bombay, 9th August*, 1830.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The subject of servant's wages urged upon the attention of the public by a correspondent in the Courier, must be felt as most important by all who reckon less than ten in the hundreds of their monthly receipts. The magnates of the calendar, who count their thousands, may have good or bad motives in maintaining an unemployed retinue on exhorbitant wages—charity, hospitality, indolence, or ostentation—but their less fortunate brethren of small income, can aspire only to a scale graduated from equitable to liberal, in the remuneration of their attendants. What then shall we say is equitable in the adjustment of wages? or what length of service should entitle a servant to retire on an independent income? This question you will perhaps deem passing strange, but let me explain the grounds of my quere.

I must premise, begging your patience, that I am a bachelor of 500 per mensem, not quite an eligible as there is no prospect of an increase to my hundreds. I have resided 10 years in Bombay, and being naturally cheerful I have a large acquaintance, and tho' temperate by constitution and habitually economical, I spend my whole income and cannot avoid it. It is only weekly that I allow myself the gratification of a few friends at my table, and I select Sunday, from custom and convenience, to devote to serene conviviality, as well as to rest and to prayer: but I cannot dispense with the conveyance which office and health require! I cannot help paying a high house rent! and more than all my expences are swollen by excessive wages to servants. Yet I never exceed my salary! I am not a rupee in debt! I can saunter in all the shops of the Fort, from the great upstairs Bomanjee to the humblest groundfloors, which start up and anon disappear in a way only known to the long resident and the curious: I can roam when I have leisure, in these shows of public resort, with a steady step and open gaze, heedless whose elbow I may brush! for it is there I feel myself on a par with the affluent, being at all times able to pay my small account on demand, and esteeming myself a welcome visitor.

This you will say is an enviable state of things for a person of moderate views and yet I envy, yes Mr. Editor, I envy my servants. In their way they enjoy life as much as I do, nay more, for their native climate affords them hourly pleasurable sensations to which we are strangers: they live well, do little, enjoy consideration, and what is more all who are at all frugal, save largely. I have lately lost the second mussal after a service of 5 years, the first having absconded under precisely similar circumstances, for I must call it absconding, altho' the fellow very piteously urged the necessity of going to his moolk (Surat) to bury an aged father! thus under the pretence of taking a months' leave he quitted my service to return no more. He now resides in his native city, enjoying the interest of 500 rupees saved in my service on a monthly pay of 8 rupees, which for the sake of the arithmetical is thus solved: he fed on the refuse of his master's table, and lived in his master's house, and his clothes cost him scarcely 8 rupees in the year. The possession of 500 rupees, in a cheap country, with a little lazy nokree, (and his family have a small house and land attached,) cannot fail to place him in easy circumstances during the rest of his life: if such be the successful adventure of a Surat mussalchee, what may not the profits prove of the great Khansaman, unless he be a prodigal?

It is indeed unaccountable that extortion should succeed so thinly veiled or that the necessitous, which term applies to the majority of Europeans now in India, should submit to the imposition without resistance, particularly as the success is certain of combination, if it be general. I am persuaded that from my small establishment of servants a moiety of their pay might return to my purse with the purest equity, and I should rejoice so heartily to find my 500 yield at least a small monthly saving, that could I persuade a more able advocate, and one who is influential in society, to make a distinct proposition, I would gladly act the squire to so worthy a knight.

E. C.

## FROM THE ENGLISH ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

SLAVE-TRADE, a traffic in negroes, carried on at present by the merchants of Europe with the natives of Africa. It is well known that the Portuguese were the first Europeans who embarked in this trade, and that their example was soon followed by the Dutch and the English.

Of the rise and progress of the English commerce in slaves, the reader will find a sufficient account in other articles of this work. (See COMPANY and GUINEA.) That commerce, though long cherished by the government as a source of national and colonial wealth, was from its commencement considered by the thinking part of the nation as a traffic inconsistent with the right of man, and suspected to be carried on by acts of violence. These suspicions have been gradually spread though the people at large, and confirmed, in many instances, by evidence incontrovertible. Laws have in consequence been enacted to make the negroes more comfortable on what is called the middle passage, and to protect them against the wanton cruelty of their masters in the West Indies. But the humanity of the nation was roused; and not many years ago a number of gentlemen, of the most respectable character, finding that no adequate protection can be afforded to persons in a state of hopeless servitude, formed themselves into a society at London, for the purpose of procuring a total abolition of the slave trade. That the motives which influence the leading men of this society are of the purest kind, cannot, we think, be questioned; for their object is to deliver those who had none to help them and from whom they can expect no other reward for their labours of love than the blessings of them who are ready to perish. To a cause so truly Christian, who would not pray for success? or: who but must feel the most pungent regret, if that success has been rendered doubtful, or even been delayed, by the imprudence of some of the agents employed by the society? This we apprehend to have been really the case; and that language calculated rather to exasperate the planters than to serve the negroes has escaped many sincere and zealous advocates for the abolition of a traffic of which no conscientious person can think well.

Slavery is, indeed, in every form an evil; but it seems to be one of those evil which, having long prevailed in the world, can be advantegeously removed only by degrees, and as the moral cultivation of the slaves may enable them to support the rank and discharge the duties of free men This is doubtless the reason why it was not expressly prohibited by the divine Author of our religion, but suffered to vanish gradually before the mild influence of his heavenly doctrines. It has vanished before these doctrines in most countries of Europe; and we trust that the time is at hand when our traffic in human flesh with inhabitants of Africa shall cease; and that the period, is not very distant when the slaves in West Indies shall be so much improved in moral and religious knowledge, as that may be trusted with their own freedom. To set them free in their present state of ignorance and depravity, is one of the wildest proposals that the ardour of innovation has ever made. Such freedom would be equally ruinous to themselves and to their masters; and we may say of it what Cicero said of some unreasonable indulgences proposed to be granted to the slaves in Sicily; *Quæ cum accidunt, nemo est, quin intellegat ruere illam rempublicam; hæc illi veniunt, nemo est, qui ullam spem salutis reliquam esse arbitretur.*

### EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 8½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5. 5.
China.....Nominal.

## THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1830.

### SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1830.

Before the business of the Court commenced the Chief Justice observed that he felt compelled to notice some errors of a very extraordinary nature which had appeared in the Courier of that morning in that part of the paper which purported to be a report of the sentences yesterday passed upon the prisoners tried during the present Sessions.

It had always been, and always would be the desire of this Court that every publicity should be given to its proceedings; for that purpose and to prevent the possibility of errors like the present occuring, the Court, on a former occasion directed that on a proper application being made at the office of the Clerk of the Crown by any of the Gentlemen connected with the public press, copies of the sentences passed on each Criminal case should be immediately furnished to them. In the paper before him the first error consisted in stating that the Sessions terminated yesterday early in the afternoon, whilst it must have been well known that the Grand Jury were not discharged, that other Bills were likely to go before them, as was the case that morning, and that many misdemeanors remained for Trial, a misstatement which had occasioned many Gentlemen of the Petit Jury, to absent themselves from Court that morning. It was next erroneously stated that Mynah woman, indicted for Larceny and found guilty, was sentenced to be transported to the Isle of France for "14" years; the highest punishment which the Law inflicted on the crime of Larceny was transportation for 7 years; the above sentence therefore would have been illegal. The individual in question was indicted for stealing from her Mistress property to the value of two thousand Rupees, the punishment of which offence, that of stealing by a servant, was transportation for 14 years which sentence was accordingly passed on the prisoner. The next error, was in the case of Hussein Ibrahim, who was stated to have been found guilty of Larceny and ordered to be transported to the Isle of France for life. He was found guilty of Larceny, but for that crime no sentence was passed upon him, as in the course of the sessions he was tried and convicted of a capital Felony for which he was sentenced to be transported for life. It was further stated that the same Individual was tried for a "*misdemeanor*," and was found guilty on the 5th and 6th Counts of committing an "assault with an intent to disable or to do some grievous bodily harm," when in fact, he was indicted for a felony, for cutting with a sword with intent to kill, disable, &c. Thus in two cases the court was made to sentence persons illegally and in the third case a capital Felony was converted into a misdemeanor.

In taking this public way of correcting errors which were likely to be very widely promulgated, the Court had no desire to speak with any severity of the very respectable gentleman connected with the Paper in question, but it had considered it due to the Public openly to notice such an incorrect report of its proceedings.

MR. JUS. GRANT said, "I concur entirely in opinion that too great publicity cannot be given to the proceedings of Courts of Justice. But the very same reasons that render this a great public benefit render it also most important that they should be published with at least substantial accuracy. This Court, ever since I have been upon the Bench, has been desirous of encouraging this publicity to the utmost of its power. And with this view will I am persuaded be well inclined at all times to look with the utmost leniency upon any mistakes which are clearly unintentional committed by the respectable persons who conduct the public Press, and will consider them

*( Continued in the Second Sheet.)*

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830.

as rendering great service to the public by the publication of what takes place in the Court. It is of great importance that all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Court should know what its proceedings are—what the law is in regard to crimes—what acts they have to avoid if they would avoid punishment—and what the punishments are to which they may otherwise subject themselves. This publicity is also of great importance in other respects which have been mentioned by my learned brother. But then it is of importance that they should be represented truly, for otherwise the public is misled and it were better that they should not be published at all than they should be falsely represented.

On the present occasion there can be no doubt that the sentences passed have been, I am sure, through mere inadvertence and carelessness, but I must say very great carelessness, grossly misrepresented. And this is the less excusable, because the Court has given directions that the proper Officer permit the gentlemen who conduct the newspapers to have authentic copies of the convictions and sentences upon applying for them. Now for want of taking this trouble the paper of this morning has in three several instances published sentences as pronounced by my learned brother and myself which would have been actually contrary to law; and for which if we had pronounced them, he and I would have been liable to be impeached. I do not think, and I am sure my learned brother agrees with me, that it is necessary to do more than to notice this, [to this the Chief Justice assented] and that the so doing upon this occasion will prevent the like occurrences in future, which it is obvious must be attended with consequences very prejudicial to the administration of Justice."

MONDAY, AUGUST 9TH.

On the Grand Jury bringing in some Bills this morning, The Chief Justice informed them that he regretted not having it in his power then to discharge them, as he had been informed by the Clerk of the Crown that there were still some more bills to be laid before them concerning offences not included in the Calendar, and to which Mr. Justice Grant had made no allusion in his charge. If on these bills being laid before the Grand Jury any legal difficulty should arise, the Court would very willingly afford any explanation which they might require.

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We have procured the following account of the loss of the Ship *Sunbury*, from one of the Passengers, which we think may be relied on;

"On Saturday Evening the Arab Ship Sunbury, Nacoda Hajee Kedar, sailed from Bombay, bound to Madras and Bengal with Passengers and Horses; on the Pilot leaving the Vessel and delivering over charge to the Commander he desired him not to proceed to Sea, it being unsafe from the prevailing adverse wind, the Commander replied, that should he put back, it would be said that he was under some apprehension, and was afraid to proceed on his destined voyage, upon which an Arab by name Hamjee, who was proceeding to the before-mentioned Ports in charge of the Horses, offered to defray all expences of Pilotage &c., would he (the Commander) but return, but finding that he was deaf to all remonstrances, he left the ship with the Pilot, and arrived in Bombay on Saturday night at 8 o'Clock.

As soon as the Pilot had left the Ship, the Commander let go his Anchor, with the intention of remaining till Sunday Morning. Saturday night and Sunday morning passed without any thing occuring to cause alarm, but at Gunfire it blew very fresh, and from the great strain on the Anchor, it broke, and the Ship began to drift with the Current, when another Anchor was immediately let go, at 11 o'Clock on sounding it was found that there were only four and a half fathoms water round the Ship; soon after this the second anchor and part of the [illegible]s of the Vessel gave away, when immediately [illegible]il was set, and signal Guns fired, when [illegible]r on duty at the Light House signalized [illegible] what was wanted, these signals were not understood on board the Ship, and no reply was made to the Light House Signal.—The Pilot Vessel however soon after came up, but could not approach the now Sinking Wreck, at 12 o' Clock the Ship was in a very shattered state, the Surf running over her, and constantly beating on the rocks, at this time the Passengers (12 men and 3 women (Jews) 6 men and 4 women (Arabs) 1 Parsee, and a number of Gorahwallas,) and the whole of the Crew left the Ship, some on pieces of wood, and others on bundles of hay, and succeeded in reaching the shore near Henry Kennery, those however who were not so fortunate as to meet with any support of a buoyant nature,—perished,

The Commander and Purser of the Ship succeeded in reaching the shore with what treasure and valuable articles, they could at the moment secure. At about 12 o'clock on the Sunday night, the tide floated ashore, several of the dead bodies, and numerous horses, together with parts of the Cargo, which were immediately stolen by the Natives and Crew of the Vessel who had assembled on the beach. The following Morning (Monday) three Pilots in Bunder-Boats, came to the assistance of the sufferers, and conveyed the Survivors back to Bombay, leaving five persons to look after the dead Bodies.—"

## THE MURDER 'S OUT!!!

"It is stated that Lord Ellenborough the President of the Board of Controul, will shortly lead to the Hymenial Alter, Lady Isabella Fitzgibbon, the only Daughter of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Clare."—*Madras Government Gazette.*

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On Friday last a Coroner's Inquest was held at Colabah on the Body of an unfortunate Man, a Portuguese Native of Madras who was drowned the day previous, while amusing himself by fishing, about the centre of Backbay.

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It affords us much pleasure to give the following extract from a Letter received here, from Major Grafton of this Establishment who went Passenger in the Ship Captain Cook, Capt. Willis from this to England.

"M. will be happy to hear that the Ship and "the Captain answered our most sanguine expec "tations, we had a most comfortable passage "and not a want unsupplied."

ARRIVALS AND DEPRATURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Ramsay, G. Regt. Capt. W. Burry, 2d Regt. M, Lt. Cy.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 9th Ship Ganges (Free Trader.) J. M. Ardlie Master, put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.—7th Arab Ship Sumbury, Hajee Kedar Nacodah, to Madras.

8th Ship Ganges (Free Trader) J. M. Ardlie Master to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Elizabeth for London, Royal George for London Jupiter for Bengal, Shaul Hamed for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Elizabeth, Royal George, Laurel, and Kate.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Shaul Hamed, Samdany, Jupiter, and Fazil Carrim.

FRENCH.—Virginia.

ARAB.—Monsoory, and Nassery.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Clive and Palinurus.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay and Enterprize.

# English Extracts.

## THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

*The New Monthly Magazine for March.*

So much has been written, and well-written, upon the monopoly of the East India Company, that we should have been contented to have passed it over in our columns, trusting to the sentiments that we are known to entertain against exclusive privileges to particular bodies, as a sufficient guarantee for our opinion upon this question, were it not of such paramount importance that we cannot reconcile it to ourselves to give a *silent vote* upon it. In the remarks that we feel compelled to offer upon this subject, we shall more especially confine ourselves to two points, that have not, we think, been so strongly urged as many others in considering this monopoly. The first is the small stake that the Directors individually possess; the trifling amount of stock they hold; and the second is the constant drain that the Government of the Company is upon the mother-country. In several instances, the members of the Court only hold sufficient stock to enable them to retain the direction; in no instance do they hold an amount that can make the pecuniary consideration an object of any moment with them. If this, then, be the case, how is the overweening anxiety entertained by the Directors to preserve their monopoly to be accounted for? Is it to be supposed they wish for the direction merely to look after a paltry thousand pounds? The thing is too ridiculous for refutation. The truth is, and it cannot be denied, that the patronage of the direction is the Alpha and Omega with the kings of Leadenhall street; upon this their minds gloat, and no effort that they can make in distorting facts, and drawing the public attention from the real evil of the monopoly, will they neglect to retain their darling object. In looking at the other point that we propose to call attention to, is it to be endured that the splendid Eastern possessions of this great country should be left as they now are? Amidst the distress that surrounds them, will the people of England submit to the fair field of Indian enterprise being virtually closed against them? Can England suffer her vast empire in the East to remain under the management of a company of traders, and rest contented with a few eleomosynary gifts that are doled out to her, without enjoying the benefits which that empire could afford? The state of society, the circumstances of the country, all the national relations deny the anomaly.

Before we turn to the financial state of the Company, we would ask if one plausible motive even can be urged in favour of a retention of the charter? British valour first acquired the dominions over which the Company has an ephemeral sway, and by that alone have they since been secured to it. It is the influence of this country, comprised in her credit and her arms, that supported the Company from the beginning; and instead of deriving any strength from such an instrument of government, it has been a constant source of weakness, and a perpetual drain upon the public purse. Its continuance has been a curse upon India and a disgrace to England; it has lowered her in the eyes of neighbouring states, and has tended to increase her debt instead of her resources.

Foreign economists have for a long time viewed this question accurately, when it was comparatively but little regarded here. They held that the Company is a burden upon this country, to the amount of two millions and upwards annually, and that it is in a state of bankruptcy, which would soon be manifest, if it were not supported by a false credit that the nation gives to it. Uninviting as was the task, we have, however, endeavoured to make ourselves masters of the Indian accounts; and we can arrive at no other conclusion, after a most careful examination of every document connected with them within our reach, that the excess of expenditure over income, in a most prosperous period of the finances from 1813 to 1822), was 600,000*l.* annually; and the increase of territorial debt, from 1793 to 1822 would justify us in taking the deficiency at a still higher estimate. In the former year, that debt scarcely exceeded five crores of rupees; in the latter, upwards of twenty-seven; leaving an augmentation of local incumbrance of about 22,000,000; and this occurred during a period that a million and a half sterling had been received from native princes as subsidies; which resource cannot be safely calculated upon in future, as those princes have been cleared of their wealth under a system that has virtually encouraged every species of rapacity and extortion. But instead of taking a branch of the financial condition of the Company, let us take a survey of its general debt for thirty years, commencing with 1793; and we take this lengthened period, because all the writers in favour of the monopoly complain of partial statements made up from garbled data or expensive years. A more advantageous one for "the powers that be," than that we have selected can scarcely appear, as it includes the prosperous and peaceful administrations of Lord Minto and the Marquis of Hastings, and does not include the latest expenditure in the Burmese war. In 1793-4, the total debt inserted on the books, of the Company, at home and abroad, was 15,962,743*l.* and in 1823-4, it was 61,949,818*l.* or four times the amount of 1793. But then the Company can fortunately increase its assets as it adds to its debts: therefore, according to the mode it adopts of giving an account of debts, and the means it possesses of meeting them, the country need be under no apprehension of being left in the lurch by the emperors in Leadenhal street! In 1793, the *supposed* (a most convenient word,) assets of the Company were 13,541,670*l.* in 1823, 54,357,625*l.* We will now see of what these *supposed* assets are composed, how far they might become available to the liquidation of debts, (always giving credit to the obedient and ingenious accountants, who were ready and willing to make the *supposed* assets of their masters rise with the amount of their embarrassments, although they might sometimes suffer their zeal to outstrip their discretion in the undertaking.) A more glaring instance of delusion has seldom, if ever, been practised, even in the making up of public accounts—until lately the *hortus siccus* of deception in this country—than that adopted by the East India Company in the balancing their debts and assets; for they have gone on increasing together with arithmetical nicety, and by *management* and *assurance* they have never been suffered to be far apart. Mr. Mill, the historian of British India, observes, that the account of assets exhibited by the East India Company deserves very little regard in forming an estimate of its financial situation;" and he very perspicuously and conclusively tells us why. In estimating the financial condition of a great government, the annual receipts, as compared with the expenditure and debt, where debt is incurred, are the only circumstances which are usually taken into the reckoning and make up the account. The goods and effects in hand, which are necessary for the immediate movement of the machine, and in the course of immediate consumption, justly go for nothing; since, if any part of them be taken away, it must be immediately replaced, and cannot form a part of a fund available for any other purpose (as the liquidation of debt,) without diminishing some other fund to an equal degree. Departing from this appropriate rule, the Company has availed itself of its mercantile capacity to bring forward regularly a statement of assets as a compensation for its debts. This, however, is objectionable on a second account, because, according to the mode in which this statement is framed, it may exhibit at pleasure a great amount or a small one. Some of the principal articles have hardly any marketable value, and could produce little if the Company were left to dispose of them to the best advantage. Yet the accounts of the Company assign to them any value which seems best calculated to answer their master's purpose. Houses, for example werehouses, forts, and other buildings, with their furniture, constitute a large article, set down at several times the value probably at which they would sell. Debts due to the Company, and arrears of tribute, form another material ingredient, of which a great proportion is past recovery. A specimen of the mode in which the account of the assets is made up may be seen in the following fact, that, 1,733,328*l.* due by the public for the expedition to Egypt, was continued in the Bengal accounts as an asset, after the expense had been liquidated in England; and upwards of two millions sterling due to the Company by the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, is continued in the Madras accounts as an asset, though virtually remitted and extinguished upon the assumption of the territory of the Carnatic!! Facts like these require no comment; but they ought to be strongly impressed upon the public mind, because, if the Company is driven from its monopoly, it will then endeavour to bring into account these spurious assets, and render them a set-off against the debt due to the country; for, as we have before observed, the means of defraying it have regularly risen with its increase, for the purpose of throwing the debt contracted by the Company upon this already overburthned country, when the "Honourable Court" can no longer proceed with its monopoly, which all the Directors, excepting the very old and obtuse ones, now see must have an end. The formidable array of assets, in the shade of unavailable live and dead stock, as objects of sale for the defraying of a pecuniary obligation, and desperate debts that can never be received, is to be put in motion against the amount due to the Country. Indeed, it is admitted by a writer in the Company's interest, who says, "It is kept in sight with a view to some future adjustment with the Crown." The same author endeavours to palliate the imposition practised in keeping the Company's accounts, by the following futile effort. "It is," he allows "certainly true, that we cannot render our creditors military and marine stores, in satisfaction of their legal claims upon us; but is is equally true that these indispensable articles have been procured at a certain cost, and that they represent a certain determinate value, and that this value is ultimately realized; since, on being used or expended, they serve to defray charge, and prevent the disbursement which must otherwise have taken place in procuring them." When writers have a weak cause, it is necessary to be mysterious. These articles either can be brought forward as assets for the liquidation of debt, or they cannot. The advocate for the monopoly, to whose work we are referring, knows they cannot be so applied, and, therefore, endeavours to soften down the trick, and throws the articles which the Company's accountants deck out as available property to meet its incumbrances, as a sort of plant for carrying on its business; but, unfortunately for this effort, the territory, from which this ultimate advantage is to come, has not yet defrayed the expences attendant upon it; so that if the value of these commodities is to be at last realized, it must be under other management than that of the Company, whose revenues become every day in greater demand by the augmentation of claims upon them. The maintenance of the "Honourable Court" and its concomitants, upon the most moderate calculation, is entailing an increase of debt upon the Country of a million and a half sterling annually, independent of that most oppressive tax upon the national industry—the duty on tea, which article is now a leading necessary of life, and which has two millions annually laid upon it for the support of the East India Company, and its operations. In other words, two millions sterling annually are taken out of the people as a tax to the overgrown monopolists of Leadenhall-street! The debt of the Company is an object that ought especially to attract the public attention, because, the Directors propose to meet it with unavailable property, with items which they say include articles that have improved their financial and general condition, and which will enable their machine of government to prosper. The ready and true answer, however, to this is, that it does not improve, it does not prosper; and therefore, to make these assets available, it ought to be removed out of the hands of the Company, and placed in those of the Government; for the only value the advocates of the restricted trade to the East can assign to them, is the return to be obtained from them in the amended state of the Company's affairs. It has, however, never yet realized enough from these improvements, upon an average of years, to clear its expenses! Can a stronger argument be furnished for a new system, in a financial point of view, than that rendered by the Company itself! It is quite evident its boasted assets are not available under its management; therefore a new policy must be adopted to afford the

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value that is assigned to them. Besides, if the Company had established *bonâ fide* improvements, it has no controul over them at the conclusion of its lease. It formed them for its own advantage during the term India was granted to it, and at the expiration of that term they fall to the original possessors.

(*To be concluded.*)

## UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, for March.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

Mr. Editor,—A most atrocious article lately appeared in the Morning Chronicle, respecting the Bengal army, and which I am induced to notice from it having been copied into other Journals. I have no hesitation in stating the article to be as false as it is flagitious. It first falsely ascribes the existing spirit of discontent to resistance, as it respects reductions in the *strength* of the army, and, secondly, asserts that *several battalions* have resisted the order to reduce. Now there is not a shadow of foundation in this, beyond a letter inserted in some of the daily papers, which mentions that a corps of *irregular* horse, and a *provincial* corps, had refused to disband. With that sort of corps there is only one or two European officers: their conditions of service, &c. are *peculiar*, and if any demur of the sort has occurred, it was doubtless owing to some want of proper explanation or consideration towards the native troops composing them, in regard to compensation for expense incurred for arms, appointments, &c. which the horsemen furnish for themselves, to pay their journeys home, perhaps when disbanded many hundred miles from their own country, or some much cause, having reference, at any rate, to acts of the natives ordered to be discharged, and not to the European officers.

I am aware there are generally two ways or opinions as to the mode of treating such assertions,—either with contempt, as beneath notice, or rendering explanation as necessary to indicate those who, from want of more correct information, may very naturally be led to be influenced by them. At the present crisis, when attention to the East is particularly excited, I should really think it became the duty of the Court of Directors to notice the subject, as they can deny, or at least assert their ignorance of any foundation for such libellous imputations.

I am, &c.

A Bengal Officer.

*** We are in possession of various communications from officers of the Indian army; principally relating to the great prevailing cause of discontent— the reductions, which are discussed in terms of much excitement and acrimony. This feeling must have reached a very aggravated pitch, when, as we learn from these sources, so excellent a man as Lord William Bentinck has become excessively and universally unpopular. Having, however, reason to believe that effectual steps have been taken by the Honourable Court of Directors, to allay the existing ferment amongst their officers, we abstain from giving publicity to angry complaints, the cause of which, is, we trust, about to be removed.

## MONEY-MARKET.

The circumstance of the French funds having risen on Thursday very considerably, after the King's reply to the address became public, would appear calculated to induce more confidence among the monied interest in this country, especially as they admit that the contest between the King of France and his Legislature is their almost sole ground of distrust; but it has not, in fact, produced any alteration. They look, therefore, it is evident, more to the proceedings of the King and his Ministers than to the improvement of the *rentes*, which they are well aware may be brought about by a judicious application of those means which the sinking fund places at the disposal of a French ministry, and which have notoriously been resorted to heretofore on occasions of similar difficulty. The political incidents denote, in their opinion, a determination on the part of the King rather to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies than to remove his Ministers, and until the issue of that determination is known, they appear to abstain from all large investments in rou funds. The Consol market is rather better than yesterday, leaving off at 92⅞ to ½ for the account but has been nearly in a torpid state for the whole of the day, and the amount of business transacted was even less than usual. The 4 per Cents. are also a shade higher, closing at 102⅝ to ¾.

The foreign stock market was also very languid, and gave rise to few transactions on a large scale. Brazilian stock had declined to 71, but left off at 71 ½ to ¾. Its fluctuations have turned latterly on the presumed intentions of the Emperor with regard to the maintenance of his daughter's claims, but there is felt generally to be a great want of accurate information on this head. The supposed "manifesto" against the usurpation of Miguel turns out not to be an official document, issued in the name and with the direct sanction of the Emperor, but rather an argument, at great length, on the rights of Donna Maria accompanied with justificatory evidence, and a narrative of facts. It is without any signature, and has been published about six months ago in Paris, from whence it has been transmitted to this country. The arguments appear to be conclusive against the usurpation of Miguel, and the publication itself, considering the peculiar circumstances under which the Emperor is placed, may probably be taken as in reality the official declaration of his intentions with respect to his daughter.

Greek bonds have risen about one per cent today. It is said by some that the late decline is to be partly ascribed to the prospect of the French Ministry being removed, under the supposition that such an event would embarass the arrangements for the settlement of Greece, Russian stock is rather flat; the other securities, so far as business has been done in them, do not varn meterially from yesterday's quotations.

It is said that some noblemen and gentlemen of property and influence have had an interview this morning with the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the proposed formation of a "County Bank of England," which has been projected by them as likely to assist in relieving the distress of the country. It is meant, we understand, that the establishment shall be fixed in London as its head-quarters, and from thence set on foot new branch banks in various parts of the country. The result of the interview has not transpired. The following gentlemen composed the deputation to the Duke of Wellington: viz. The Earl of Darnly, Lord Althorp, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Sir Henry Parnell, the Hon. Mr. Liddel, Mr. Tennyson, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Joplin,

The deputations from the provincial bank of Ireland, which have lately had several interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are said to have relation to some differences with the Dublin bank, which have been referred to the arbitration of that right hon. gentleman. It is added that through his mediation every thing has been saisfactorily adjusted,—*Times March* 22.

## THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

We've fortunes made by the CLOSE TEA TRADE,
But now the day draws nigh,
When our arch hand must make a stand
For its MONOPOLY.

If we had not our CHARTER got,
Tea prices must be down;
The cost would be o' six shilling tea
Precisely half a crown!

On three and six-pence then we fix,
For our share of the gain!
The reason why the price is high
Is thus exceeding plain.

To Hindoostan our boys we can
Send Writers and Cadets;
A daughter there, at th' cattle fair,
An eager husband gets.

Then commerce free, we'll all agree
T' abuse—We'll hew and hack
All free trade schemes—and call them dreams
Of Huskisson the quack.

We lower'd the pay, the other day,
O' the troops (mongst other tricks),
T' excite turmoil, and thus embroil
Our Indian politics.

May this deter the Minister!
Of India make him shy!
Though much we dread a knock o' the head
To our MONOPOLY.

## CENOTAPH to the MEMORY of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe-Coburg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your paper of the day before yesterday a *soi-disant* subscriber to the above monument asks what has been done with the sum of money (which he is pleased to call immense, in order, I presume, to give importance to his inquiry) that was subscribed on that occasion; and I should not have thought it necessary to reply to an anonymous speculator in queries, had not a paper of the high standing, vast circulation, and great importance of your journal thought it necessary to allow his example to be followed by a second writer of the same class in your paper of yesterday, and this will perhaps be considered by the public a sufficient reason for my sending you the following statement.

The Cenotaph, consisting of nine figures, was begun in 1819, finished in 1822, was publicly exhibited at the artist's house for three years, to all subscribers who chose to take the trouble of calling to see it, and in 1825 was, by His Majesty's commands, placed in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, where it now holds a high place in the first class of monumental sculpture, The expenses of the subscription and of the monument have been paid. The accounts of the committee were audited by a merchant of the city of London, wholly unconnected with the committee, and were published in the *Morning Chronicle*, 21st of February, 1826. None of the money subscribed ever passed through the hands of any of the four gentlemen who composed the committee, and who gave their services gratuitously throughout the whole affair, never even charging their personal expenses to the cenotaph account,

The lamented death of my able and active colleague (Sir Henry Torrens), and the completion of the monument, having virtually dissolved the committee, I have not thought it necessary to put my answer to the queries which have appeared in your paper in any more formal shape; and, trusting to your candour to give this an early insertion,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN ROTCH, Jun.,

a Subscriber to the Cenotaph, and formerly one of the committee and Honorary Secretary.

1, Furnival's inn Feb, 18—*Times, Feb.* 20.

## THE CATASTROPHE.

In the *Times* of Tuesday, it was insinuated that Lord Graves had been cruelly wronged and murdered.

In the *Times* of Wednesday, belief in the Jury was disavowed, and his Lordship's death was represented suicide instead of murder.

In the *Times* of Friday, it is said that the public differ from its last opinions.

The *Times* calls its extravagances *Thundering*. Society will give the thing another name.

We are disposed to think as ill of the Devil as other people, but it is right that he should have his due.

Lord Graves then does not appear, from the various reports, to have destroyed himself, under the impression of an actual wrong to his honour, but from the irritation of his sensibilities under the common suspicion of it.

The public appetite for calumny seems a more immediate cause of the poor Nobleman's death than the conduct of any individual to whom allusion has been made. It appears from the current reports, that he was satisfied, if the panders to prurient curiosity and detraction would have permitted him to remain so. Such is the impression we have received from the various account agreeing on that one point of his Lordship's persuasion of the groundlessness of the suspicions which had been raised in his mind.

The degree of reason for that assurance is an inquiry, which we have no grounds or right to enter upon, and it is foreign to the main subject of interest. The truth may turn out other than is now supposed, but we can only offer an opinion, founded on our present information, such as it is; and we shall certainly not permit our aversions to distort our judgments or colour our representations.

The remarks of the *Times* on the conduct of the Inquest, are in the main just; but the chief errors instanced are common to such proceedings. A Coroner seems to think it his part to act as an extinguisher to the light which the Jury would throw on the subject of inquiry. The language held by Mr. Gell, on the late melancholy occasion, is the daily slang of his brother functionaries, who would confine investigation to the immediate causes of death—as frenzy and knife or pistol; and exclude as irrelevant, all inquiry into the motives that determined the act. It is plain to common sense, that to judge of the sanity of a man's mind, we must consider the irritation with relation to its causes. It is not enough to prove he was excited, unless we see whether the provocation was disproportioned or proportioned to the excitement. This course of inquiry is that which coroners always endeavour to present. "Tell us," they say to the Jury, "that..... cut his throat in a fit of temporary insanity."—"No;" reply the Jury, "we wish to ascertain first, what produced the fit of temporary insanity." "Oh," interposes the Coroner, "that's irrelevant; speak to me of the razor or the pistol, those are the causes with which we have to do, and I have other inquests to hold, so pray, gentlemen be speedy, and find Insanity."

We remember the case of a pauper, who perished in a workhouse, and the Coroner declared that a view of the place of his lodging, and inquiry into his clothing and nourishment, were beside the question!

It is only when we have the case of a person of condition that these errors strike, and then they strike as new on a new concern and attention—*Examiner, Feb.* 14.

## TRUTHS.

Clown.—Why, very well, then, I hope here be truths.—"Measure for Measure."

It is a truth—That Arthur, Duke of Wellington *must be mad* to think of holding the office of Prime Minister; because his Grace has said so in his place in Parliament,

It is a truth—That Lord Ellenborough wear his own hair; because he has paid for it.

It is a truth—That Vesey Fitzgerald *goes out* of office; because he cannot *stay in*.

It is a truth—That Harry Brougham *stays out* of office? because he cannot *get in*.

It is a truth—That John Wilson Croker is deserving of office because he knows how to keep it.

It is a truth—That Robert Wilson is a *minor-private*; because he is no longer a *Major-General*.

It is a truth—That William Cobbett is the most consistent man in existence; because he is invariably inconsistent.

It is a truth—That Joseph Hume was encourager of the slave trade; because he dealt in *Greek bonds*.

It is a truth—That Sir Thomas Lethbridge enjoys the distinction of a Fellow of the Society of Arts; because he is written down an A. S. S.

It is a truth—That Daniel O'Connell is a prudent man; because he takes care of *Number One*.

It is a truth—That Leopold of Saxe Coburg has studied our English proverbs; because he thinks "A bird in the hand worth two in the bush."

It is a truth—That Harry Brougham has offered to resign the representation of Winchelsea, into the hands of him who gave it, because he sees preparations making to turn him out.—*Age, Jan.* 31.

## MISCELLANEA.

Tales of the Colonies.—Under this title a work from the pen of Mr. Howison, the talented author of "Sketches of Canada," the subjects of which embrace various localities of the British Colonies, is announced for immediate publication. It consists we understand, of four stories; the scene of the first is laid in the Brazils, the second, entitled "The Island," opens in Ireland, and is transferred to Vera Cruz and the adjacent islands the third, "Sable Grove," is planted in the Island of St. Thomas; and the fourth which is said to be of very commanding interest, continues throughout in the colony of New Holland,

The three years imprisonment to which the two Wakefields were sentenced, the one in Newgate, and the other in Lancaster Castle expire on the 14th of May.

At the Maidstone Assizes, on Friday, Elizabeth Pettet, aged 25, a good-looking woman, was charged with maliciously administering poison to her husband, with intent to murder him. The husband deposed that he married the prisoner four years ago, and that they lived at Appledore, and were on good terms with each other. On the 1st of November, he came home between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, and found some bread and milk and tea set out for his supper, of which he partook. About an hour afterwards he was taken very ill, and could not go to work the next day The Judge then questioned the witness as to whether the white spots thrown from his stomach were arsenic, but as no proof was afforded upon this point, the prisoner, under his Lordship's direction, was acquitted. She was then arraigned on another indictment, charging her with having given poison to her husband on the 2d of Nov., but the evidence being equally inconclusive, the Jury again acquitted her.

On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Oxford Arms, Camden Town, upon the body of—Ludlow, Esq. a gentleman possessing considerable property, who put a period to his existence at an early hour on Sunday morning last, by hanging himself in the back kitchen of his residence in James-street. Several persons who had been long and intimately acquainted with the deceased, stated that they had perceived a marked change in his conduct since the death of his daughter, which occurred a few months ago, and which took such an effect upon him as to cause frequent aberration of mind. The Jury having viewed the body, returned a verdict that deceased hung himself while in a state of temporary derangement.

Antiquarian Discovery.—[illegible] clearing away some buildings on the south side of Tooley-street nearly opposite St. Olave's Church, for the purpose of forming the approaches to the new London Bridge, a curious vaulted chamber has been laid open, of lofty dimensions. It is chiefly constructed of Kentish rag-stone, and the architecture is strictly of the Saxon or Anglo-Norman period; boldly-turned semicircular arches rest upon short columns, placed against the side walls. These columns have capitals ornamented, in the true Saxon style, with four semi-circular compartments. The building is supposed to be part of the Inn or town-house of the Prior of Lewest in Sussex, and must certainly have been constructed as early as the twelfth century.

A son of St. Crispin, resident in this town and who has been several years married having become a prey to the green-eyed monster, jealousy, determined to try the strength of remaining affection in his suspected rib. For this purpose, a few days ago, he hit upon the following notable expedient. After various shrugs and groans, and sobs and sighs, he intimated to her that he was tired of living in this wicked world' where all was deception, and threw out a dark hint that he should probably resort to a deed that would astonish her. In accordance with his plan, he retired to his chamber, and erected a "hanging" apparatus, arranged so as to disentangle himself when he had had enough. Listening to hear when his wife was coming up stairs he instantly placed the noose round his neck and gallantly "threw himself off, sagely suspecting that his better half, when observing him in this perilous situation, would be irresistibly drawn by the *cord* of love to commiserate his fate, and hastily cut him down, and repent of her cruel treatment. Alack for erring humanity; she did approach him, but for a far different purpose than the one he had comtemplated; she pulled him lustily by the legs, with the charitable determination (as she expressed it) that since it was his own choice, he should be treated to "a few struggles!"—The apparatus, however, fortunately for the poor cobler, gave way, and, instead of being launched into another world, he was once more landed on terra firma. Being now satisfied where his wife's affections lay, he immediately gave her a sound drubbing, for which he was brought before the magistrates on Tuesday, and bound over to keep the peace. The parties, who have no family, have since seperated.—*Halifax Paper.*

The Oddingley Murders.—When the news of the result of this trial reached Oddingley, some persons (we will not publish their names), ordered the bells to be set ringing; not contented with this, a party actually assembled in the church to drink and smoke, and while so doing, a quarrel took place, which ended in a fight! Upon such a scene as this—which indeed was too appropriate a conclusion of the tragedy acted near the same spot four-and-twenty years ago—we shall offer no remark; every right-minded man will contemplate it with unmingled disgust. When the ringing commenced, the Rev. Mr. [illegible] was absent in Worcester. Upon his [illegible] Oddingley on Saturday, finding the ringing was recommencing, he put an immediate stop to it, and he has since not only suspended the clerk (who was present upon the occasion) but he contemplates the prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court of those persons who took part in the riotous scene at the church. Charles Burton, who discovered the skeleton of Heming, has claimed the rewards offered in 1806. for the apprehension of Heming. The rewards offered were—50 guineas by the County Magistrates, and 100 guineas by the Home Secretary. This claim, of course, cannot be complied with; it would require some casuistry to prove that the skeleton of a murderer is the murderer himself. Burton was Heming's brother-in-law.—*Worcester Journal.*

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